FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1850. [NO. 1735.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editors must be post paid. ☜

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity that he has again commenced giving Lessons on the Piano Forte. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and humbly solicits a continuance of the same. All pains shall be taken for the advancement of his pupils.

Instruction also given on the Guitar.

Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner.

L. H. WHITAKER.

Aug. 24, 1850. 34-tf

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large and general assortment of seasonable goods, consisting in part of Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Groceries, Hollow Ware, Hats, and a well selected Stock of Boots and Shoes.

Also, of Wines, 2 quarter casks of old Madeira Wine; 2 do. do. Sicily do; 10 do. do. Malaga do; 2 do. do. old Port do. In Glass: 6 Baskets Anchor Brand Champaign; 6 do. Heidsick do. very superior; 4 doz. old Port; 12 do. Claret, some very good; 2 casks London Porter. A large assortment of Foreign and Domestic Liquors. 2 quarter casks pure French Brandy, dark; 2 do. do. do. 1 puncheon old Jamaica Rum, very mellow. 175 Gallons old Nash Brandy, fine for Brandy Peaches. Peach Brandy; Apple do.; Rye Whiskey; Corn do., warranted. 5 barrels pure Cider Vinegar.

The above goods will be sold low. Call and see.

W. DRAUGHON,
South East cor. Market Square.

August 27, 1850. 34-3w

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

WE are now receiving our Stock of Fall and Winter

GOODS,

Consisting of a general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Shoes, Hats, Caps and Bonnets; &c.

All of which are offered at the lowest market prices. Our customers are invited to call and examine before purchasing.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

August 24, 1850. 34-6w

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Hats, Shoes, and Groceries,

Which I will sell cheap for CASH or COTTON ☞ All who wish to purchase good and cheap GOODS, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

PETER P. JOHNSON.

August 24, 1850. 34-3w

SHEETING AND YARN.

I HAVE on hand and for sale on accommodating terms, Sheetings and Yarns (at the Factory prices,) from the Cedar Falls Manufacturing Company, Randolph county, N. C.

The quality of these goods is too well known to need any recommendation. They are equal, if not superior, to any made in the State.

PETER P JOHNSON.

Aug 24. 34-3w

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

WILL be sold, on Saturday the 14th Sept. next, at Public Auction, (if not previously disposed of at private sale,) at the Market House, the HOUSE and LOT on Hillsborough street, occupied by Charlotte Harris, joining the Lots of A. E. Gorsh and others.

Also, the HOUSE and LOT on Frink's Alley, occupied by James Williams, joining McDonald and others.

Persons wishing to purchase will please call and examine.

M. N. LEARY, Ex'r of
Jacob Harris, dec'd.
A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r.

Aug. 27, 1850. 24-ts

Security, Stability and Perpetuity.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK.

No. 35 WALL STREET.

A MILLION OF DOLLARS securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages on real estate in this city and Brooklyn, and stocks of the State and City of New York and United States Government.

All the Profits are divided among the Insured.

The Company declared a dividend of profits of fifty-two per cent. on all existing policies on the 31st of January, 1848.

Persons may effect insurance on their own lives and the lives of others.

A married woman can insure the life of her husband, the benefits of which are secured by law for the exclusive use of herself or children.

Clergymen and all others dependent upon salaries or their daily earnings are specially invited to avail themselves of a resource whereby their surviving families may be secured from the evils of penury.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Pamphlets explanatory of the principles of Mutual Life Insurance, and illustrating its advantages, with forms of application, may be obtained at the office of the Company, 35 Wall-street, or of any of its agents.

TRUSTEES.

Jos. B. Collins,	John V. L. Pruyn,
Wm. Moore,	Wm. J. Hyslop,
Fred. Whittlesey,	Zebedee Cook,
R. H. McCurdy,	Charles Ely,
Jona. Miller,	Fred. S. Winston,
John C. Cruger,	David A. Comstock,
C. W. Faber,	Walter Joy,
Robert Schuyler,	John P. Yelverton,
Alfred Pell,	James Chambers,
Theo. Sedgwick,	David C. Colden,
Joseph Tuckerman,	Stacy B. Collins,
Alfred Edwards,	Moses H. Grinnell,
John H. Swift,	Wm. Betts,
Wm. J. Bunker,	John Wadsworth,
Joseph Blunt,	Eugene Dutilh,
S. M. Connell,	Isaac G. Pearson,
Francis S. Lathrop,	Gouv. M. Wilkins,
Henry Wells,	John C. Thatcher.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS, *President.*
CHARLES GILL, *Actuary.*
ISAAC ABBATT, *Secretary.*
JOHN M. ROSE, *Agent.*

Aug. 27, 1850. 34-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned being desirous to remove to Texas, offer for sale their LANDS, situated in Cumberland County, within from 6 to 8 miles of Fayetteville, and averaging 2 miles from the Plank Road, with 2 excellent Creeks passing through, running freely even in the dryest weather, with wholesome cold water in the wells and springs, with 2 mill sites, one on each creek. On about half of said land there is excellent timber for either hewing or sawing. The above lands comprise about 2000 acres, with 3 residences, a farm attached to each in a good state of cultivation, and about 34,000 new turpentine boxes, and probably 100,000 yet to cut. The above lands are all adjoining. On the Morganton Road, at one of said mill sites, 7 miles from Fayetteville and 2 from the plank road, is an excellent location for a store and turpentine distillery. The supply of turpentine would be ample, absolutely securing all that would be made within hauling distance on the South-West, West, and North-West of said distillery—a fine extensive turpentine country, just begun to be worked. Any person wishing to buy the whole of our land, or the part belonging to either, will have an opportunity of so doing.

DUNCAN McARTHUR,
MALCOM McDONALD.

August 20, 1850. 34-6w

☞ Should the above land not be sold by the first of October next, it will then be offered at public sale, to the highest bidder.

NEW BOOKS.

THE HOME ALTAR, by Rev. C. F. Deems; Earnestness or Incidents in the Life of an English Bishop by C. B. Tayler; Combe's Physiology of Digestion; Logic of Mathematics, by Prof. Davies; The Earl's daughter by the author of Amy Herbert, &c. Just received and for sale by,

E. J. HALE & SON.

Aug. 23. 34

Classical and English School.

THIS SCHOOL, situate near the village of Rockfish, (in Cumberland county, N. C.) commenced on the 1st of November last, and was rather experimental in its origin. But its progress in the different branches of Languages and Mathematics has been such, during this first term, that the Trustees feel authorised to recommend it as a useful and flourishing institution, where boys may be prepared, either to enter College, or for any of the ordinary pursuits of life.

A few more pupils may be accommodated, and Boarding can be obtained in the neighborhood at reasonable rates.

Tuition for a term of 5 months,	$10
With the Classics,	15

There will be a vacation of four weeks in July.

D. MURPHY,
WM. McMILLAN,
H. McNEILL,
Trustees.

Rockfish, April 20, 1850. 18tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected

STOCK OF GOODS,

which he offers for sale cheap for cash, country Produce, or upon 3 and 6 months' credit for approved paper.

A few Quarter Bbls. and Kits No. 1 Mackerel and Salmon. E. FULLER.

Fayetteville, Aug. 19, 1850. 33-4w

Brilliant Lotteries,

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1850.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

BRILLIANT LOTTERY.

$50,000!

40 Prizes of $1,000!

TICKETS ONLY TEN DOLLARS!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,

Class No. 100 for 1850, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, September 7, 1850.

MOST BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize of $50,000, 1 of 30,000, 1 of 20,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 2,200, 40 Prizes of 1,000, 40 of 500, &c. &c.

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 26 wholes		$130 00
Ditto	ditto 26 halves	65 00
Ditto	ditto 26 quarters	32 50

$54,000!

200 Prizes of $1,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.

Class No. 103, for 1850, to be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, September 14, 1850.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 Prize of $54,000, 1 of 20,181, 1 of 15,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 8,000, 1 of 7,000 1 of 6,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 2,192, 10 Prizes of 2,000, 200 of 1,000, &c. &c.

Tickets $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87½.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Wholes,		$200 00
Ditto	ditto 26 Halves,	100 00
Ditto	ditto 26 Quarters,	50 00
Ditto	ditto 26 eighths	25 00

$30,000!

$15,000! $14,000!

75 Prizes of $1,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.

Class No. 106, for 1850, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, September 21, 1850.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $40,000, 1 of 15,000, 1 of 14,000, 1 of 8,412, 1 of 3,000, 5 Prizes of 1,500, 5 of 1,250, 75 of 1,000, 75 (lowest 3 No. prizes,) of 500, &c. &c.

Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 25 wholes		$140 00
Ditto	ditto 25 halves	70 00
Ditto	ditto 25 quarters	35 00

CAPITAL PRIZE

$20,000!

$26,567! $20,000! $10,000!

100 Prizes of $1,000! 100 do. of $500!

14 Drawn Numbers out of 75!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.

Class I, for 1850, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Sept. 28, 1850.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Splendid Prize of $70,000, 1 of 26,567, 1 of 20,000, 1 of 10,000, 100 Prizes of 1,000, 100 Prizes of 500, &c. &c.

Whole Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 25 wholes		$240 00
Ditto	ditto 25 halves	120 00
Ditto	ditto 25 quarters	60 00
Ditto	ditto 25 eighths	30 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
Alexandria, Virginia.

34td-pd]

Blanks of all kinds,

For sale at the Book Store.

To Cotton Planters.

50 COILS ROPE.
80 pieces Bagging, from 44 to 47 inches, extra heavy, just received and for sale cheap by

PETER P. JOHNSON.

Aug. 10, 1850. 33tf

STORE TO RENT.

WE would Rent the East Store in our Brick tenement, if application should be made soon.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Aug. 20, 1850. 33-4w

Maryland State Consolidated Lotteries!

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1850!

The State Consolidated Lotteries of Maryland are drawn by State Commissioners appointed by the Governor of Maryland.

CHARTERED BY ACT OF ASSEMBLY!

All Tickets of the Maryland Lotteries bear the Stamp of the State.

COLVIN & CO.,

Agents for the State Lotteries,

Office N. W. Corner Baltimore & Calvert Sts.,

MUSEUM BUILDING,

Baltimore, Md.

The following great lotteries will be drawn during the month of September. Persons residing in the most distant parts of the country can transact business with the Baltimore agency with facility, as 10 days transit by mail will bring orders to us from the most distant parts. Orders invariably answered by return mail. We name only the principal prizes of each Lottery to be drawn.

Splendid Lotteries for September, 1850.

Bel Air Lottery, Class 41, Extra.
Draws on Monday, September 9th.

CAPITALS.

$10,000, 10 of 2,500, &c.

78 numbers—13 drawn ballots.

TICKETS $2½. Certificate of Package of 26 whole tickets $37; 26 half do. 18 50; 26 quarter do. 9 25.

Susquehanna Canal Lottery, Class 41.
Draws on Wednesday, September 11th.

GRAND CAPITALS.

$30,000, 20 of 5,000, 20 of 1,000, &c., &c., &c.

Prizes amounting to 523,318.

TICKETS $10—Shares in proportion. Colvin & Co. will issue and send certificate of Package of 25 whole tickets for $130; 25 half do. 65; 25 quarter do. 32 50.

SPLENDID LOTTERY!

Susquehanna Canal Lottery, Class 42.
To be drawn on Wednesday, Sept. 18, 1850.

GRAND CAPITALS.

$30,000, 20,000, 10,000, 5,000, 3,000, 20 of 1,000, &c., &c.

TICKETS $10—Shares in proportion. Whole Package $130; half 65; quarter 32 50.

Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class 26.
To be drawn on Saturday the 21st Sept. 1850.

GRAND CAPITALS.

$37,500, 20 of 3,500, 25 of 1,500, 25 of 750.

TICKETS $10—Shares in proportion. Certificate of Package whoies $130; half and quarter in proportion.

BEHOLD! BEHOLD!! BEHOLD!!!

ORDER WITHOUT DELAY!

☞ 100,000 Capital Prize.

Grand Consolidated Lottery of Maryland.
To be drawn in Baltimore, Maryland, on the 28th day of September, 1850.

CLASS S.

1 prize of	$100,000 is	$100,000
1 prize of	50,000 is	50,000
2 prizes of	25,000 is	50,000
4 prizes of	12,500 is	50,000
4 prizes of	7,500 is	30,000
4 prizes of	5,000 is	20,000
200 prizes of	3,000 is	600,000

The prizes in this unparalleled scheme will amount to the magnificent sum of $2,434,432.

Colvin & Co. will issue certificates of packages of 26 whole tickets for $560; 26 half do. 280; 26 quarter do. 140; 26 eighths do. 70; 26 sixteenths do. 35.

TICKETS $40—Shares in proportion.

COLVIN & CO.

Schedule of remaining Lotteries for September.

Date.	Capitals.	No. of Ballots.	Price of Pack'e of Tk'ts	Wh'ls.	Qrs.
Sept. 13,	$7,500	75 Nos. 15 drawn,	8½,	$30,	$7½
" 16,	9,000	78 Nos. 14 drawn,	2½,	15,	3¾
" 19,	24,000	75 Nos. 13 drawn,	5,	65,	16¼
" 20,	20,000	78 Nos. 14 drawn,	5,	70,	17½
" 23,	20,000	78 Nos. 15 drawn,	8,	100,	25
" 24,	10,000	75 Nos. 11 drawn,	5,	70,	17½
" 25,	2of3,000	75 Nos. 11 drawn,		15,	3¾
" 26,	25,000	78 Nos. 10 drawn,	5,	80,	20
" 27,	15,000	75 Nos. 14 drawn,	4,	50,	12½
" 28,	9,000	75 Nos. 12 drawn,	2½,	15,	3¾
" 30,	4of5,000	78 Nos. 13 drawn,	2½,	37,	9¼
" 30,	35,000	75 Nos. 14 drawn,	10,	130,	30

☞ Orders solicited for tickets or packages of tickets in any of the above splendid lotteries. Letters come safe directed Colvin & Co., Baltimore, Md.

Correspondents can transact business through the mails with this agency, as well as though personally present.

Letters carefully directed and answered by return mail.

Colvin & Co., send Managers Official Drawing to all who order tickets.

Bank notes on all good banks in the country, or Prize tickets received in payment, at par, for tickets.

Prizes cashed at sight. Bank drafts remitted to those holding prizes.

All orders are carefully complied with. The most prompt attention always given to orders.

Please Address

COLVIN & CO.,
N. W. corner Baltimore and Calvert Sts.,
33-1m] Museum Building, Baltimore, Md.

Medical College of the State of South Carolina.

THE Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on the FIRST MONDAY in November next, on the following branches:

Anatomy—By J. E. Holbrook, M. D.
Institutes and Practice of Medicine—By S. Henry Dickson, M. D.
Surgery—By E. Geddings, M. D.
Physiology—By James Moultrie, M. D.
Materia Medica—By Henry R. Frost, M. D.
Obstetrics—By Thos. G. Prioleau, M. D.
Chemistry—By C. U. Shepard, M. D.
Demonstrator of Anatomy—St. Julian Ravenel, M. D.

Dr. D. J. Cain, Physician to the Marine Hospital and Clinical Instructer, Lectures twice a week on the diseases of that Institution.

Dr. G. B. Flagg, Physician to the Alms House, Lectures twice a week on diseases; Demonstrative Instruction in Medicine and Surgery, at the College Hospital.

HENRY R. FROST, Dean.

August 5, 1850. 33-6w

$500 REWARD!

MY man MASSA runaway from me in July 1849. I believe he was carried out of the State, and is now harbored in Bladen county. I will give the above reward for proof to conviction of the person who carried him off; or I will give Fifty Dollars to any one who will deliver him to the Jailer in Marlborough, S. C. Massa is twenty-four years old, about five feet nine inches high, rather spare figure, stoops in the shoulders; he has a very large mouth, and pleasant expression when spoken to. He has relations on Mr. John Smith's plantation, and is no doubt in that neighborhood.

I authorize any person to treat him as an outlaw.

B. WITHERSPOON.

Society Hill, S. C., Aug. 17, 1850. 33- mpd

Still More Time!

THE Subscriber has recently returned from New York, with decidedly the largest lot of

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

That he ever offered for sale in this market.

About 12 doz. Watches on hand,

Of all kinds and prices;

Silver and Plated Ware, Military Goods, Perfumeries, Pocket Knives, Razors, Pistols of all kinds, Double-barrel Guns, some large and long; Hunting Tackle,

And almost anything else that may be called for in his line. ☞ Look for the sign of BEASLEY, on the Northeast Corner of Market Square.

JNO. M. BEASLEY.

August 10, 1850. 32-3m

CROCKERY by the Crate,

HANDSOMELY assorted for the retail trade, for sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.

Nov. 20, 1849. 94tf

NEW BOOKS.

OVERMAN on the Manufacture of Iron in all its various Branches, price $5. Booth & Morfit's Encyclopedia of Chemistry, $5. Solly's Syllabus of Lectures on Chemistry, $1 25.—Miss Leslie's Cookery, new Edition, $1. The Painter, Gilder, and Varnisher's Companion, 75; The Dyer and Color Maker's Companion, 75.

For sale by

E. J. HALE & SON.

A. S. BARNES & COMPANY, *New York.*

SPECIAL NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

PROFESSOR Charles Davies has just prepared a new arithmetical work, a copy of which the publishers will be most happy to present to each and every teacher in the U. States, without charge, upon their application to them, (post-paid.) The work is entitled "Grammar of Arithmetic; or an Analysis of the Language of Figures and Science of Numbers."

We commend it to the attention of practical teachers, believing that they will find it crowded with new and valuable suggestions.

Just Published,

"The Logic and Utility of Mathematics; or, an Analysis of the Principles of the Science—of the Nature of the Reasoning—and of the best Methods of Imparting Instruction." By Charles Davies, LL. D., author of "A Complete System of Mathematics."

Mathematical Works,

In a series of three parts: Arithmetical, Academical, and Collegiate. By Charles Davies, LL. D.

1. *The Arithmetical Course for Schools.*—First, Primary Table book; second, First Lessons in Arithmetic; third, School Arithmetic. (Key separate.)

2. *The Academic Course.*—First, the University Arithmetic, (Key separate;) second, Practical Geometry and Mensuration; third, Elementary Algebra; (Key separate;) fourth, Elementary Geometry; fifth, Elements of Surveying.

3. *The Collegiate Course.*—First, Davies' Bourdon's Algebra; second, Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry; third, Davies' Analytical Geometry; fourth, Davies' Descriptive Geometry; fifth, Davies' Shades, Shadows, and Perspective; sixth, Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus.

This series, combining all that is most valuable in the various methods of European instruction, improved and matured by the suggestions of more than thirty years' experience, now forms the only complete consecutive course of Mathematics. Its methods, harmonizing as the works of one mind, carry the student onward by the same analogies and the same laws of association, and are calculated to impart a comprehensive knowledge of the science, combining clearness in the several branches, and unity and proportion in the whole. Being the system so long in use at West Point, through which so many men, eminent for their scientific attainments, have passed, and having been adopted, as Text Books, by most of the colleges in the United States, it may be justly regarded as our National System of Mathematics.

MRS. EMMA WILLARD'S

Series of School Histories.

1. Willard's History of the United States, or Republic of America. 8vo.

2. Willard's School History of the U. States.

3. Willard's Universal History in Perspective.

Willard's United States.—The Hon. Daniel Webster says, of an early edition of the above work, in a letter to the author, "I keep it near me, as a Book of Reference, accurate in facts and dates."

"The Committee on Books of the Ward School Association respectfully report:

"That they have examined Mrs. Willard's History of the United States with peculiar interest, and are free to say, that it is in their opinion decidedly the best treatise on this interesting subject that they have seen. As a school-book, its proper place is among the first. The language is remarkable for simplicity, perspicuity, and neatness; youth could not be trained to a better taste for language than this is calculated to impart. It places at once, in the hands of American youth, the history of their country from the day of its discovery to the present time, and exhibits a clear arrangement of all the great and good deeds of their ancestors, of which they now enjoy the benefits, and inherit the renown. The struggles, sufferings, firmness, and piety of the first settlers are delineated with a masterly hand."—*Extract of a Report of the Ward School Teachers' Association of the City of New York.*

Natural and Experimental Philosophy,

By R. G. Parker, A. M., Author of "Rhetorical Reader," "Exercises in English Composition," "Outlines of History," &c. &c.

1. Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
2. Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy
3. Parker's School Compendium of Natural Philosophy.

New Works recently published.

Northend's Little Speaker.
Northend's American Speaker.
Northend's School Dialogues.
McIntyre's Astronomy.
Page on Teaching.

The above Books are for sale by E. J. HALE & SON, Fayetteville, N. C.

August 2, 1850. 32-3m

University of Maryland.

THE next Session will begin on MONDAY the 14th day of October 1850, and close 1st March 1851.

Nathan R. Smith, M. D. Surgery.
Wm. E. A. Aiken, M. D., Chemistry and Pharmacy.
Samuel Chew, M. D., Therapeutics, Materia Medica and Hygiene.
Joseph Roby, M. D., Anatomy and Physiology
Wm. Power, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.
Richard H. Thomas, M. D., Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children.
George W. Miltenberger, M. D., Pathological Anatomy.

The most ample opportunities for the prosecution of Practical Anatomy at a moderate expense.

Clinical Lectures four times a week, by Professors Smith and Power, in the Baltimore Infirmary, with the privilege of daily visits to its wards, without charge to the student for the ticket.

Fees for the Lectures $90 to $95; Practical Anatomy $10; Matriculation $5; Graduation $20

WILLIAM E. A. AIKEN, Dean.

Baltimore, July 1, 1850. 32-6w

BURNING FLUID, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

SCHOOL.

THE undersigned will open a SCHOOL for BOYS, in Fayetteville, on the 1st of October next, in the house formerly occupied by Mrs. Millar.

Terms per Quarter—including Contingencies.

Elementary Branches,	$6 25
English ditto,	8 25
English and Classical ditto,	10 25

Payment in advance.

B. R. HUSKE.

August 10, 1850. 32-4tO

THE Christian Minstrel: The Alpine Glee Singer; Sabbath School Melodies; Southern Harmony, &c. &c., just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Aug. 19, 1850.

Cotton Yarns and Sheetings,

OF the Deep River, Randolph, and Marlboro' Factories, constantly on hand and for sale at Manufacturers' prices, by

COOK & JOHNSON.

Aug 20, 1850. 33-3w

WANTED.

20,000 LBS. old CAST IRON, for which the highest market price in Cash will be paid—Delivered at HALL & HALL'S.

Fayetteville, Aug. 17, 1850. 33tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received lately from New York,

A LARGE AND GENERAL STOCK OF

GOODS,

For the Town and Country Trade, comprising an assortment seldom found at one place, which are offered for sale at wholesale or retail, for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

10 hhds. Cuba and N. O. SUGARS,
20 bbls. and boxes refined and loaf Sugars,
100 bags Coffee, Rio, Java, Laguira, Manilla and Cape,
100 kegs cut Nails,
20 ditto wrought ditto,
Cut and wrought Spikes,
10 hhds Molasses,
50 kegs white Lead,
15 boxes Starch,
15 ditto and kegs Saleratus,
10 boxes Collins' Axes,
20 ditto assorted Candy,
20 qr. casks assorted Wines,
10 pieces Carpeting and Canton Matting,
120 Demijohns,

Pure and Imitation Brandy, Champagne Wine, London Porter, Spices of all kinds, Hyson and Imperial Teas, Logwood, Snuff, Indigo, Madder, Olive and Castor Oil, Essences, Cologne, fine and common Soap, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass; in fact, almost every article in the Grocery line.

—ALSO—

A heavy Stock of

Hardware and Cutlery.

500 doz. Knives and Forks, sets fine table Cutlery, 500 doz. pocket and pen Knives, Pad Locks, Rim Locks, Scissors, Razors, Hatchets, Hammers, fire Fenders, Shovels and Tongs, brass Andirons, all kinds of Castings, log and trace Chains, Grid Irons, Fry Pans, porcelain lined and brass Kettles, a stock of house-furnishing articles, &c. &c.

India Rubber Goods, viz:

Whips, Blankets, Leggins, Travelling Bags, &c. &c.

Wood Ware.

Brass and Iron bound Pails, Brooms, Brushes, Dusters, bed Cords, Lines, &c. Also, 15 dozen Violins.

—ALSO—

A complete assortment of

Crockery, Glass & Britannia Ware.

China, Granite and Liverpool dinner and tea Sets, china and glass Bowls, glass Pitchers, cut, pressed and plain Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Goblets and Salt Cellars, with a variety of fancy Glassware, Britannia coffee and tea Pots, sugar Bowls, cream Jugs, Cups, Castors, Candlesticks, Ladles, tea and table Spoons, and Services for Communion Table; a few Lard Lamps and Girandoles.

The Subscribers have also their usual Stock of DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.

The public are invited to examine our Stock, exceeding in variety any before offered in this place.

—ALSO—

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT.
1200 Bushels Alum do.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

August 17, 1850. 33-tf

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, for a Charter to incorporate the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road Company, running from Fayetteville, Cumberland county, to Centre in Stanly county.

August 19, 1850. 33-tf

RYE WHISKEY.

A FEW Bbls old Nick on hand and for sale by

D. JOHNSON.

Feb'y 11, 1850. 95-tf

50 kegs Pure and Extra White LEAD, in Oil.

Just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 23, 1849. 91tf

INK.—Maynard & Noyes' superior Black Writing Ink, all sizes.

For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

IMPERIAL & OOLONG TEA,

for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

HYSON TEA, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WE are now receiving our Stock of Spring and Summer GOODS, embracing a great variety of Staple and Fancy Goods; Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets; Gentlemen's and Boys' Panama, Leghorn, and Palm-leaf Hats; Boots, Shoes, &c., which we offer to purchasers at very low prices.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

April 1, 1850. 15tf

MEAL.

A SUPPLY of Fresh Ground CORN MEAL kept for sale at the Mill, late Anderson's.—Grinding of Hominy and Meal done promptly.

Fayetteville, March 1850. 12tf

MACKEREL.

TWENTY-FIVE Barrels New Mackerel, just received, and for sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.

July 23, 1850. 29-tf

LITERARY COINCIDENCE.

—"Mulier cupido quod dicit amanti,
In vento et rapida scribere oportet aqua."

CATELLUS.

"Woman's faith, and woman's trust,
Write the characters in dust.
Paint them on the moon's pale beam,
Trace them on the running *stream*," &c. &c.

SCOTT'S "BETROTHED."

Curiosities.—The latch string of a lodge in some vast wilderness.

A wooden leg, very cheap, taken from the leg of one of the b'hoys who were told to "go it, ye cripples."

MR. BADGER'S SPEECH,

On the Fugitive Slave Bill.

Mr. Pratt's amendment, declaring the United States responsible for the value of Fugitive Slaves, being under consideration,

Mr. BADGER said: I think myself that the principle of the amendment offered by my friend from Maryland [Mr. Pratt] is free from all objection. The details may require some modifications; and I know he will cheerfully assent to any which may serve to make the provisions of his amendment more acceptable, without materially affecting their value.

It appears to me, Mr. President, that the senator from New Jersey [Mr. Dayton] has fallen into two great mistakes in the views which he has submitted to the Senate. In the first place, the senator says that this amendment, to borrow his own expression, is to make "the United States the grand endorser" for the discharge by each and every one of the States, and by all the citizens of the States, of the obligations which they owe under the constitution. Now, sir, the amendment does not make the United States either grand or petty endorser for States or persons. It binds the United States for the discharge of no duties except those which belong primarily and solely to the United States. That, sir, is evident. Since the decision made in the case of Prigg *vs.* Pennsylvania, it is the undeniable, undisputed, undoubted construction of the constitution of the United States, that this clause created an obligation upon the United States, and not upon the States. I do not myself agree in the opinion which was expressed by the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts, lately a member of this body, and now at the head of the State Department, [Mr. Webster,] that any other construction of this clause of the constitution would have been right originally. The view which that distinguished gentleman seemed to intimate here was, that this clause was intended to depend for its enforcement upon the several States. Sir, what is there in the clause which leads to any such supposition? It is the provision in a constitution establishing a government for the people of the United States. It is not a stipulation in articles of a confederacy or league, by which the States, as distinct corporate bodies, or sovereignties, or political communities, stipulated to do something for one another. It is a part of the constitution of the government, and, like every other part, was intended to be accompanied by, and is accompanied by, adequate powers in the government thus established to carry it into execution. It creates a duty upon the government which the government is vested with power to execute. I see no more reason for supposing that this particular provision of the constitution was to be turned over to the independent action of the States for its execution than any other provision of that instrument. I have never heard any suggestion which takes this out of the other provisions of the constitution and makes it dependent for its execution, not upon the authority of the Union, not upon Congress and upon the conduct of this government, but upon concurred assistance to be rendered by the several members of the Union. Though such an idea was entertained by the gentleman from Massachusetts, it is evident that no such idea was entertained by those who passed the act of 1793, who were fresh from the formation of the constitution, cotemporaneous with those who made it, and familiar with all——

Mr. BUTLER. Will the senator allow me——

Mr. BADGER. The senator has interrupted me in the midst of my sentence. How shall I ever get back to it again and bring it to its end?

Mr. BUTLER. I wished to make a single inquiry.

Mr. BADGER. I presume my friend had no intention to injure my argument; but he must see the result of such an interruption in the case of a young rhetorician like myself, who is framing his sentences as he proceeds, and can scarcely recover the position at which he was arrested. If he will allow me to finish a sentence, I will give way for his inquiry.

I was saying that this act was passed by the contemporaries of the framers of the constitution, by men familiar with all the discussions which preceded its adoption, and that among them were many members of that convention which framed the constitution; among them were many eminent members of that body. To name no other, Mr. Madison was one. These men, in passing the act of 1793, recognised in the provision of that clause of the constitution this duty as imposed upon the government of the United States; and they passed an act founded upon that supposition, and defensible upon no other. But, whatever might have been the difficulty, if there had been any doubt, or pause, or hesitation as to whether the clause depended for its execution upon this government, the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Prigg *vs.* Pennsylvania has set that point at rest forever. And now I will give way to hear what my friend from South Carolina has to say.

Mr. BUTLER. My friend reminds me of the remark of a distinguished and experienced belle, who said she always blushed to hear her own praises, and was, therefore, afraid to hear anything said of herself. As the question which I was about to propound may have involved in it a compliment, it may have had the effect to produce a blush and disconcert a young rhetorician like my friend. I was about to speak to him as a distinguished lawyer, and I was anxious to see how far he would qualify the remark he was making, before I interrupted him.

Mr. Butler then entered into an argument of considerable length, which not being necessary to an understanding of the question, we omit.

Mr. BADGER. I gave way for the senator to make an inquiry, and it seems he is going on to make a speech.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair will state that he cannot allow a speech thus to be made within a speech. It is only allowable to interrupt a senator for the purpose of a personal explanation.

Mr. BUTLER. Before I take any portion of the rebuke, I beg to say that I thought the senator had terminated his speech. I am the last one who would interfere to prevent any one from concluding what he had to say.

Mr. BADGER. He must suppose that I rose to say but very little, and that nothing that I did say would lead to any conclusion.

Mr. BUTLER. Allow me, then, to beg the gentleman's pardon, for I thought he was through; he says so much in a short time, his speeches are such a *multum in parvo*, that I really thought he was through.

Mr. BADGER. I really could not but be struck, on hearing the senator's remarks, with the singular inconsistency that belongs to man. There is not, certainly, a gentleman on this floor who is more strenuously in favor of non-intervention than the Senator from South Carolina; yet he has intervened when I had just begun my speech, and made a speech in the middle of mine. He said when he rose that he did so for the purpose of getting some views from me, and really seemed desirous of obtaining them upon the ground, as he said in complimentary terms, that I was a good lawyer; and I considered myself bound to yield the floor to hear his suggestions. But he has gone over the whole subject in answer to me before I have concluded; and as he has spoken his opinions with the utmost decision and undoubting confidence, I must consider myself discharged from all obligation to give my views upon his suggestions. It is only when the mind pauses in approaching a conclusion—when an opinion is given with some hesitation—that we can hope to oppose it successfully by argument. When a man has settled his judgment, it would be an act little short of madness to undertake to unsettle it, particularly in the case of such a man as the senator from South Carolina.

I was speaking of the decision in the case of Prigg and Pennsylvania—that decision in which the whole court concurred—a decision which leaves it no longer to be doubted that the constitution imposes an obligation upon the government of the United States, and upon that government only, to execute this clause of the constitution. The court have so decided, and the framers of the act of 1792 so thought; and I apprehend that, until a very recent period, there was no question or difficulty in the mind of any body that this obligation was one resting upon the United States, and that the government of the United States was bound to see it discharged. It is true that by the act of 1793 certain State officers were directed to act; but this does not weaken the conclusion furnished by this act of the view of its framers. The same thing has been done in many cases falling within the ordinary jurisdiction of the United States. Do not the laws of the United States authorize the arrest of offenders against the laws of the United States, and the carrying of them before State magistrates or justices of the peace, and a commitment for trial by them for offences against the laws of the United States? Surely they do; but no one ever inferred that there was a concurrent obligation upon the officers of the United States and of the States to execute the laws of the United States. In fact, a little attention to what took place soon after the organization of the government will explain the seeming inconsistency. There seems to have been in the mind of General Washington, then President of the United States, an extreme desire to guard the people of the States against any feeling of repugnance towards the new government which had been strongly opposed; to familiarize them to its operation,

laws. The clause of the constitution declares that fugitives from service or labor shall be delivered up, and the duty, according to the decision in the case of Prigg and Pennsylvania, of seeing that clause of the constitution executed, is upon the United States. True, the United States must, in the execution of that duty, have recourse to laws; but the passage of laws on the part of the United States will not be a discharge of that duty, unless they succeed in effecting what the constitution requires, and that is the delivering up of the fugitive. If the delivery of the fugitive is enforced, the duty is discharged; if it be not enforced, then, I care not what laws Congress may have passed, the duty is not discharged. The laws are but a means for the accomplishment of a certain end. The laws themselves are insignificant and worthless; they are but written parchments, of no more value or significance than an old almanac, except as they produce the result which the constitution requires this government to bring about. The government of the United States, then, being bound to see that the fugitive is redelivered to him to whom his labor is due, if it fails to do it, and the owner complains, what answer is it to him to say, "Go to the Department of State, and you will find well engrossed upon parchment a law that we have passed?" The prompt answer would be, "I want not your parchment; my complaint is, that the fugitive is not delivered up, and you are bound to see that delivery accomplished." The only difference between the passage of a law and the passage of no law is this: If Congress passes what is deemed to be an effectual and good law for the purpose, then the good faith of the nation is saved; there is no voluntary abandonment of the high duty imposed by the constitution and no wilful neglect of it, but an acknowledgment of the duty, with an honest effort to perform it. But, I pray you, is the effort to perform a duty the performance of it? Is a fair attempt to do a thing the actual doing of it? The mere statement of such a thing shows its fallacy. Then how stands the case? My slave is lost by becoming a fugitive into another State; I use the means which Congress has given me by laws passed upon the subject to recover him; but my slave is not delivered up. Is the duty of the United States performed? The constitution is imperative; the slave shall be delivered up. Whose duty is it to see that he is delivered up? According to the constant course of this government and the unanimous decision of the highest court of the country, it is the duty of the United States. Therefore, it is as clear to my understanding as any proposition in logic—no deduction regularly drawn from acknowledged premises can be clearer than that, if the slave is not delivered up, the duty of this government is not performed; because that is not done, which the constitution, as interpreted by the court of the last resort, has declared it is the duty of this government to see performed.—Then I pray you, sir, when I say this is the duty of the government, and when I call on you to indemnify me for the loss of my slave, in consequence of the non-performance of this duty, in what sense can it be said that this government is made the grand endorser for anybody—for any State, or for any political community or individual? It signifies nothing to the owner who has lost his slave, through whose instrumentality he has lost him—whether by the action of State laws, or the unauthorised, unprovoked, wicked, and malicious concert, in force, or fraud, of the inhabitants of a free State. It is enough for him to say, "You are bound to see that the constitution is carried out, and to see that impediments to the recovery of my property are removed, and if they cannot be, you are bound to indemnify me for the loss which has occurred in consequence." If the United States is not to pay an indemnity when the United States is primarily and solely bound, as in this case, I ask from whom is the indemnity to come? The duty is that of the United States; the loss results from a failure to discharge that duty; and if the United States are ever bound to indemnify, it must be in this very case. It seems to me, therefore, that the Senator from New Jersey has founded his objection to this amendment upon a totally fallacious view of the subject.

In the next place, the honorable senator seems to suppose the only case in which there is any obligation upon this government, under this clause of the constitution, is where the surrender of the fugitive is prevented in consequence of some law or regulation of the State into which he escapes. His idea, if I understand him aright, is this: that if there be no hostile legislation—if there be no law or regulation of the State under color of which the recapture is prevented, with the semblance of right—if the re-capture be prevented by mere unauthorised violence or fraudulent contrivance, then this clause imposes no obligation upon the United States to effect a delivery, and the case is not within the meaning of the clause. But a little consideration of that clause of the constitution will show that, as this interpretation is, upon the face of it, one which makes the clause speak absurdly, and therefore cannot be correct, so also is it inconsistent with one of the express and definite provisions of that clause. The clause has two objects. The first is this: to prevent a slave, by escaping into a State in which slavery is prohibited, from becoming free. That is the first. He shall not "be discharged from such service or labor in consequence of any law or regulation" of the State into which he escapes. In other words, though he may escape into a State whose laws prohibit slavery, whose laws declare that every man who touches its jurisdiction is thereby immediately made free, yet in this case of a fugitive slave that rule shall not apply. Though he shall have escaped into a State whose laws contain such a provision, he shall still continue a slave. That is the idea clearly expressed and written, and the meaning of it cannot be mistaken. The necessity of it is obvious. If my slave escapes me and reaches Great Britain, we all know he is free the moment he touches the soil of that kingdom, and he will be free henceforth wheresoever I may find him. But when our ancestors formed this Union they intended to prevent any such disastrous consequences from the different systems of laws which the several States might adopt. Therefore the first thing was to declare that the condition, the *status* of the slave who should escape, should not be altered by the laws of the State into which he escaped. Therefore, although my slave has escaped, I have the right to treat him as a slave; therefore, as the Supreme Court decided in the case of Prigg and Pennsylvania, I have the right to take him from that State to which he has fled, and to bring him back to make such a disposition of him as the laws of my own State authorise.

But then the article would have been singularly defective had it stopped there. The first thing was to prevent the alteration of the slave's civil condition; the next was to bring him back again to the State from which he escaped—to subject him to the direction and control of his master; otherwise, the provision would have had no practical meaning, no real value—would have sounded large, but would have produced no beneficial result. My slaves would have been slaves still in point of law, but I would have had no means of bringing them back to my service, and making them profitable to me. Therefore the second condition of the clase, "he shall be delivered up" on the claim of him to whom the service or labor may be due; he shall be brought again under the dominion of the master from whom he fled—the two provisions put together faithfully carry out and make complete and effectual the design of those who framed the constitution. The first would be a mockery of terms, giving no real or effectual remedy. Therefore, it seems to me clear that this duty of securing the surrender of the fugitive is peculiarly and plainly incumbent on this government. The first part of that clause of the constitution is declaratory: it is immediate in its operation; it executes itself, and needs no machinery of government to carry it out. The constitution declares that the civil condition, the *status* of the slave, shall not be altered. It is not altered by his escape, and cannot be altered while the constitution lasts.

But, then, there comes upon the basis of that proposition, and as a consequence from it, an act to be performed. There the constitution cannot execute itself—there legislation is required to make the right effectual. The owner, it is true, may seize his slave, but he may justly demand also public force and public authority to secure his private right, and to accomplish for him the recapture and surrender of the fugitive. This demand it is our duty to grant, and it is this duty which the bill before you is intended to discharge. Then, it seems to me, that the proposition offered by the Senator from Maryland is not only right in itself, but is germane to the bill before the Senate. It is essential to make that bill perfect: it is absolutely necessary, in order that we may stand right in our own hearts and consciences, that we put that provision in the bill. The first part of the bill is the establishment of that machinery by which this government is to enforce the recapture of slaves. That may be effectual, or it may not; I have far better hopes of it than many southern gentlemen on this floor. Except in some particular neighborhoods, where fanatical sentiments prevail almost universally, and where a combination of efforts may overpower authority, or fraudulent contrivances may elude it, under the specious pretext of that higher power which, in their view, overrules the constitution—except in such cases as these, my belief is that this law will be regularly executed. But, if it is not so executed, what, then, are we bound to do? As I have stated, the passage of a law is not the discharge of our duty. It is the attempt; it is the apparatus of legislation by which we set about the accomplishment of that which it is our duty to perform—which is the delivery up of the fugitive. Suppose these means prove inadequate. If they do, it is the duty of the government to see that indemnity is made to the extent of the loss incurred in consequence of the inadequacy of the means to the discharge of the duty. I care not whether these means fail in consequence of a vitiated state of public sentiment, or of laws passed by any State; whether in consequence of public authority, or private fraud and violence; I care not how the recovery of the slave is prevented, this government is bound to indemnify the loser for the loss sustained, because this government is bound to cause such slave to be restored to his master. Is this any new principle? Has it not always been acted upon? It is the duty of this government to afford protection, under certain circumstances, from Indian hostilities and violence. Measures are adopted for that purpose; laws are passed, and troops are marched, and military posts are established. Do we hold that, if these arrangements for protection turn out to be ineffectual, and these individuals are robbed or wronged whom we are bound to protect, we are under no obligation to make restitution? Why, our statute-book proves the contrary. Scarcely a session of Congress passes without furnishing evidence that we understand that the duty of this government is not performed by marching troops, not by passing laws and regulations upon parchment or paper. They are but arrangements for discharging our duty—means for that end; and we recognise the duty of indemnifying the parties when the means provided for protection prove, in fact, insufficient.

The senator from New Jersey supposes that if we adopt the principle of this amendment we shall involve ourselves in an inconvenient latitude of obligations, and that a vast variety of claims will be thrown upon us. Let them be pointed out; if there are such cases, let the cases be shown in which this government has imposed upon it the certain specific duty to do a particular thing; and when this is shown, I will maintain that the government is bound to do it—that particular thing—and, failing to do it, is justly held to indemnify the parties for the loss consequent upon and resulting from the failure. He will find the cases are very few. I doubt whether he will find one in the constitution falling within the principle to which this duty of indemnity is attached, except this case of fugitive slaves. I maintain, then, that the principle of the amendment is right, and some such amendment is absolutely necessary to make this bill perfect; to complete it so as to conform in every respect to the obligations of this government to cause the surrender of fugitive slaves. The bill of the senator from Virginia [Mr. Mason] provides the legal means for enforcing the surrender, and the amendment of the senator from Maryland is a just and proper arrangement for the entire redress of the party injured. The duty being clear, we should provide in this bill for that indemnity, the claim to which will result from the insufficiency of the means, should they fail to accomplish the end proposed.

Then what is the objection to this provision? If a man provides himself with proof of ownership of the fugitive, applies to the proper officer, uses all the means which are at his disposal by the law which we are now passing, and fails to accomplish that which the law is intended to give, and which we are bound to secure to him, I pray you, if he is not entitled to redress at this stage, when will he be entitled? Then, if he is entitled to redress, what redress will you give? It may be possible that that which is proposed by my friend from Maryland may not be just what is in all respects proper. I know that he wants nothing but what is fair and equitable; and if any gentleman will suggest a mode which will be free from objections, I have no doubt it will be accepted. But it seems to me that the course he has marked out in his amendment is one well calculated to secure the favor of the Senate; it is practical, it is judicious, it is sufficiently well guarded. What is it? Why, first, the claimant is required to show that he has right, that he has asserted his claim, and, to prove it, has produced *prima facie* evidence before the officer upon whom the duty of examination is devolved by the government of the United States, and, doing all this, has failed to obtain redress.—There is no objection to that. If the proof is made out, the government of the United States is bound to pay the money; and it is therefore just and proper that the United States should have a tribunal of their own to investigate the case, and that is secured by the amendment. There is to be a trial in the customary form, by a jury. It does not belong to the ordinary duties of a judge to find facts or assess damages. The judge presides over the trial; guards agaiast the introduction of improper or incompetent testimony; takes care that the case is brought within the provisions of the statute; and then the jury, upon such evidence as he admits, and according to such rules as he declares, are to settle the facts, and determine the amount of damages.

The senator from New Jersey objects that the suit is to be brought against the district attorney. Where is the harm in that? This is not the only case in the history of our government where such a thing has been done. How did we dispose of claims to lands acquired by treaty, which were in dispute between the United States and individuals? We authorized by law, suits to be brought against the United States. We gave jurisdiction to the courts. But how was the suit brought? how was the complaint instituted? Against the attorney representing the United States.—The United States must be represented by some one: who so proper, in any particular case, to be that representative, as the attorney to whom we have committed the general charge of the interests of the United States—who holds this appointment from the President, with the concurrence of the Senate? Certainly he is the most unexceptionable person, who, in his district, is the law agent of the United States in all matters civil and criminal. Then, when we are providing for a suit to be brought by the claimant, I pray you on whom can we more properly devolve the duty of representing the United States than on him who represents the United States in every other case within the district?

I have no doubt that you may arrange this amendment as you please, and it will still be imperfect. What work of man is otherwise? I entertain a strong conviction that if the senator from New Jersey should occupy himself for a month upon this subject, he would find at last that his work was imperfect, and not likely to secure, in all respects, the approval of every member of this body. But this is the best which, in its general provisions, it is in our power to present, and may be amended in its details, if defects be pointed out. It comes recommended by the fact that its object is the accomplishment of a thing right in itself; that its provisions aim to prevent its being abused for a bad end; and, for this purpose, resort to such means as have in other cases been adopted for the protection of the United States, and which, though not in all instances affording a perfect protection, have been found in general a sufficient safeguard against wrong.

Then, sir, it is said the money is to be paid out of the treasury. How else should it be paid? It is to be paid by that party who is bound to discharge the duty, and has failed to discharge it; he must redress out of his own means the losses which have resulted to individuals from the failure on his part to discharge his own duty. I am perfectly willing you should put into the bill a provision, giving the right of action against individuals in any State who shall aid to prevent the recovery of the fugitive, and that they may be prosecuted and fined, and the United States be indemnified from them. But with that, as between the United States and himself, the claimant of the slave has nothing to do; he asks the discharge of the duty devolved upon this government, which it is bound to discharge, and, failing to do it, is bound to make him indemnity. It is just exactly what is done in every other instance. If an officer of the United States, in the prosecution of any service for the United States, seizes the property of an individual, that individual is to be indemnified out of the property of the United States, for whose benefit his own was taken, and this particular injury was sustained. In the States where property is seized for the public use, or if any injury or wrong be done by the public to a citizen, the government is bound to make it good, and make it good out of the State treasury; although it is true that he who receives the money contributes his portion of it, and rightly and properly does he do it. So that, so far as I have been able to consider this amendment, it seems to me that it is right in its spirit; that the provisions which it contains are well considered, and adapted to accomplish the end with sufficient certainty of justice to the claimant on the one hand, and a sufficient safeguard to prevent the United States from being unjustly charged on the other. I do hope the Senate will adopt the amendment and pass the bill. If such a bill passes it will give the most confident assurance to the people of that portion of the country most interested in this subject, that there is a disposition on all hands to do what is right toward them; that the United States will not suffer them, directly or indirectly, to be wronged, out of complaisance to certain persons in other portions of the country who have scruples of conscience how far their neighbors can rightfully use this species of property secured to them by the constitution and laws of the country. It will show that the United States are not speaking only, but are acting in earnest on this subject. It will show that the minds of men are actuated by real beneficence—are doing good, and not merely wishing it. The first part of the law proposes a plan for doing justice; the second proves the sincerity in which the first is proposed, by providing payment in money where the slave himself cannot be had. Wishing, sir, is nothing. It was long since said by the Rev. Sidney Smith that "benevolence is common to mankind; A never sees B in distress without wishing C to relieve him." But this bill will give assurance; it will satisfy the public mind that the government is disposed, is truly anxious, to accomplish the restitution of fugitive slaves; sincerely wishes and is resolved to do right to the uttermost of its power. The proof of this will be complete, because we furnish the best means for the recovery of the slave himself, and if these fail we secure prompt and adequate indemnity for the loss.

TWO PICTURES.

In a late number of the Washington Union, we find the following paragraph, which has been echoed and re-echoed by every Democratic press in the land, with the most vociferous clamor:

"We look upon *every man* who has, in ANY WAY, countenanced or aided the consummation of this Galphin fraud, as entitled to no more honorable appellation than that of PLUNDERER OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS!"

Now, we judged Mr. Polk's administration pretty hard; and we disapproved of many of his public acts: but we never called him a "PLUNDERER OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS." He, however, APPROVED the following act of Congress, and thus countenanced, aided and consummated this Galphin fraud:

"*Be it enacted, &c.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury, be and he is hereby authorized to examine and adjust the claim of the late George Galphin, *under the treaty made by the Government of Georgia with the Creek and Cherokee Indians*, in the year 1773, and to PAY THE AMOUNT WHICH MAY BE FOUND DUE to Milledge Galphin, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated."

"Approved, August 14, 1848.

"JAMES K. POLK."

This was the Galphin claim. Passed by a Locofoco Congress; approved by a Locofoco President; allowed by a Locofoco Comptroller; paid by a Locofoco Secretary. The administration goes out; Mr. Polk dies; General Taylor comes in; and suddenly the whole responsibility is saddled upon the Whig administration; and *they* are the "plunderers of the public funds!" and the perpetrators of "the Galphin fraud!"

Truly, one man may steal a sheep without crime, while another may be in danger of the law for merely looking over the fence! according to the logic of these original Galphins!—*Raleigh Times.*

SUPREME COURT.

The following decisions have been delivered by the Supreme Court, now in session at Morganton:

RUFFIN, C. J. Heirs of R. Lewis, *ex parte* in Equity from Rutherford; decree overruled; McDowell pays cost. Edward Rippy vs. W. J. T. Miller, Adm'r, from Cleaveland; Law Judg't reversed, and venire de novo. L. Camp *et al.* vs. A. R. Homesly, Law, from Cleaveland; Judg't affirmed. H. E. Lynch vs. W. T. Johnson; Law, from Henderson: Judg't reversed at appellant's cost. Isaac Earnest vs. same; same Judg't. Jonathan Ford, ap vs Lewis Vandyke *et al.*, from Macon; Judg't affirmed. E. G. Morrow vs. J. Balleson, from Haywood; Judgm't reversed. Michael Francis vs. Wm. Welch, Haywood, Judgm't affirmed.

NASH, J. W. D. Jones vs. Wm. H. Garman, from Buncombe, in Equity; demurrer sustained, and Bill dismissed with cost. Robt. Murry and wife vs. Elijah King, Equity, from Buncombe; Bill dismissed with cost. Thos. S. Deaver vs. Elder and Hamilton, Equity, from Buncombe; interlocutory order confirmed at Deft's cost. James Bivings vs. Saml. Flemming, from Burke; judgment affirmed. A. J. Patton vs. J. R. Dycke, *et al.*, Law from Macon; judgment affirmed. State on rel. of Waughs and Harper vs. Miller *et al.*, from Caldwell; judgment affirmed. Jas Brown vs. James Ray, from Yancy; judgmeat affirmed.

PEARSON, J. Ab'm. Seller vs. Wm. Stalcup and Peter S. Stalcup, Equity from Macon; decree for pltf's acct. ordered. A. J. McBaryer *et al.*, Jos. Hardin, *et al.*, in equity from Cleaveland; Injunction continued: Deft's pays cost. J. F. E. Hardy and Wm. Coleman, vs. J Dunlap, W. W. Davie, *et al.*, from Buncombe; referred to Clerk. E. H. Cunningham vs. W. W. Davie, Equity from Buncombe; decree below confirmed—injunction dissolved. Samuel Meadows vs. Samuel Smith, in Equity from Buncombe; decree for pltf's injunction confirmed at Def't cost, Alex. Fox vs Robt. B. Wood, Law, from Buncombe, Judm't reversed. Bynum W. Bell vs. W. W. Pearcy, from McDowell; Judgm't affirmed. Charles Cagle vs. A. Hamilton, Law, from Henderson, Judgm't reversed; venire de novo.

An Internal Improvement Meeting was held at Davidson College, on the 15th inst., to take into consideration the practicability of constructing a Rail Road from Charlotte, *via* Statesville, to Taylorsville, Alexander Co. The meeting proposed no specific scheme, at present, but recommended that a general meeting of all interested be held at Statesville, on Tuesday, the first day of October next, being Tuesday of the Superior Court, to consider the practicability of making a Rail Road or a Plank Road from Charlotte to Taylorsville.

Raleigh Register.

Maid of Athens.—A good looking mulatto girl visited the stall of a butcher in a market at New Orleans the other day and purchased and paid for a beefsteak, mutton chop and some sausages. The butcher thanked the girl for dealing with him, invited her to continue her custom, and he inquired to whom she belonged. She replied to 'Madam Aiken,' and departed.—Soon after she left him, the butcher discovered that the *heart* of a bullock had been removed from his stall. Looking in the direction in which the girl went, he descried the heart hanging out of her basket. He went in pursuit of her, and she, seeing him approaching, mended her pace and ran swiftly. The knight of the cleaver, finding he could not overtake her, cried out with the voice of a stentor:

"Maid of *Aiken* ere we part,
Give, oh! give me back my *heart*."

Byron is said to have remarked that "the greatest trial to a woman's beauty, is the ungraceful act of eating eggs." Some Yankee has remarked that the poet could never have seen a pretty lady hanging on by the teeth to a blazing hot corncob.

Escape of Negroes—Trial for Horse-Stealing.

HARRISBURG, Saturday, August 24.

The Court, which was occupied during yesterday hearing testimony on the habeas corpus of the negroes charged with stealing horses in Virginia, rendered their decision this morning. It appears the negroes were slaves and had stolen horses to escape with. The Court decided that the slave who steals a horse to escape with commits no crime—no criminal offence. The prisoners were thereupon ordered to be discharged

About a dozen men from Winchester, Va. assembled at the prison door and attempted to seize and handcuff the slaves on their coming out. A great crowd of whites and free blacks also assembled, and a general riot immediately commenced. One slave effected his escape, amidst a shower of stones and clubs—the other two their masters, with assistants, succeeded, despite all resistance, in handcuffing. Several negroes were stabbed, others wounded. The owners of the slaves were slightly hurt.

The Court immediately issued warrants against the owners and all engaged for assault and battery with intent to incite a riot. The slaves and masters are now in jail, and a large number of other arrests have been made, which the Court are now enagged in disposing of. The Court also ordered a posse to be employed for dispersing the Irish assembled in front of the jail, at all hazards,—which they succeeded in doing without much resistance. The town is now comparatively quiet.

How long is it that the South intends to submit to such gross violations of her rights? Here is but another of a constant series of *practical and tangible aggressions*, and yet no efficient steps will, in all probability, be taken to repel them with spirit, and adopt a system of vigorous retaliatory measures. Is it to be wondered at that Northern fanatics should disregard Southern menaces, when they almost daily behold us quietly submitting to gross infringements of rights, which are solemnly guaranteed to us by the Constitution? Many Southern ultraists are willing to dissolve the Union, and plunge us in all the horrors of civil strife, if California be admitted as a State, and still they will remain comparatively passive under a grievance which is apparent to all, and for which a legal and constitutional redress has been provided. Yet the law and the constitution are here openly violated—our dearest rights assailed—the lives of our citizens placed in danger by the fury of a mob countenanced by the Civil authorities—and no efficient steps will perhaps be adopted to secure us from the repetition of such an outrage. Why does not the "Southern Press" raise the war cry, and rally its supporters to aid in a cause where there can be but one universal feeling? Why does it rather distract our strength by raising issues which thousands of as true Southerners as even Carolina ever gave birth to, cannot and will not countenance?

For our own part we wish the Southern people would take this particular case and make it a test. Let the Governor of Virginia, in pursuance of law, demand the restoration of our fugitive slaves, and if refused by the Pennsylvania authorities, then we would wish primary assemblages of the people to be held throughout the whole South, delegates to be appointed to a general convention, which clothed with ample powers, should say to the North—observe the law and the Constitution *on your part*, or else we must and will part. Here disunion would be a measure of self. defence about which there would exist a feeling of perfect unanimity among Southern people. The compact of the Constitution would be first flagrantly and deliberately violated by them, and of course would be no longer binding on us.

Richmond Whig.

Horse Stealing and Runaway Slaves.—If we are to credit the telegraphic dispatch from Harrisburg, which we publish in another column, a judge of the State of Pennsylvania has decided that horse stealing is no crime, and that a slave making his escape from his master is entitled to his freedom. We cannot believe that judicial authority has anywhere been clothed with so much knavery, or, if not knavery, so much stupidity. As an abstract sentiment for the "higher law" moralists, who trample all human laws and constitutions under their feet, certain men hold that the end sanctifies the means, and that, in order to steal himself, a man may steal anything else to make his own person secure. If the report we publish be true, the judge at Harrisburg is of this opinion; but we discredit such a report altogether, as something too monstrous to believe in a land of law and order, and in a community disposed to see the laws obeyed and justice done. The constitution of our country demands the surrender of fugitive slaves to their owners, and if they are not surrendered when they are found, the parties refusing to deliver them up are guilty, and punishable by fine and imprisonment. This of itself is so plain a truth that he who runs may read and understand; but to add to a judicial acquittal for this offence a judicial acquittal for horse stealing, we repeat, is something too much for human credulity to comprehend.—*N. Y. Express.*

Our readers will doubtless remember the old lines, written on a church, remarks the N. O. Picayune, the lower part of which was used as a grog shop:

There's a spirit above and a spirit below,
A spirit of joy and a spirit of woe:
But the spirit above is the spirit divine,
And the spirit below is the spirit of wine.

The following lines, written by the late T. F. Lillie, of this city, is a very pretty paraphrase of the above. They have already appeared in the Picayune, but never under the author's name:

IMPROMPTU.

There's a spirit which dwells in the temple above,
A spirit that's known as the spirit of love;
There's a spirit *for sale* in the cellar below,
A spirit oft known as the spirit of woe;
The spirit above is *tres bien* for the sinner,
And the spirit below *bien bon* after dinner.
But drink not too deep of the spirit above,
Lest bigotry reign o'er the spirit of love;
And quaff not too much of the spirit below,
Or pleasure gives place to the spirit of woe.
Great excitements *sont mauvais* as all must opine,
When raised by fanatics, or spirits of wine.

Major Gwynn arrived here on Monday, to commence the survey of the North Carolina Rail Road, with Mr. Prevost, Principal Assistant, and Messrs. Cooper and Robinson, Engineers, who will commence operating to-day, (Wednesday) running an experimental or base line from Goldsboro' to Raleigh.—*Goldsboro' Telegraph.*

"Mith Thimmoth," said a lisping little urchin of five "I'm always real glad when you come a vithitin to our houth." "Are you, my little dear—you are fond of me then?" "No, that ain't it, Mith Thimmoth; but 'cauth then we alwayth have two kinds of pieth."

A RICH SCENE.

A DRUNKEN LEGISLATURE.

We have often been mortified by accounts of disorderly proceedings in the Legislatures of various States, and sometimes even in Congress: but we do not recollect anything of the sort which can for a moment be compared with the following scene in a legislative body of Canada, as described by a Toronto correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune.

INTOXICATION IN A LEGISLATIVE BODY IN CANADA.

Correspondence of the Tribune.

TORONTO, Tuesday, Aug. 6.

Below the Legislative Chambers there is a place where wine, whiskey, gin, rum, brandy, ale, &c., are sold to members and others, and it has operated very injuriously upon the business of the session now about to close. You described once the effects of a temporary groggery set up in one of the rooms of the Capitol on the last night of the session, but the gin shop in our Capitol has lasted since May 14.

The House of Assembly affects great dignity. A few days since Mr. Baldwin caused a reporter to be severely rebuked at the bar for asking a member to converse lower (with the ladies) that he might be enabled to report accurately. The following description of a scene which occurred last Saturday night, I clip from the (Toronto) North American of this morning:

On Saturday night, at 10½ o'clock, a most disgraceful scene took place in the Legislative Assembly. The members of the Government, except Mr. Solicitor General Drummond, had left the House. Below the bar there were only about half a dozen strangers present. Several of the members were drunk; and most of them seemed to have forgotten their position and their duties, as they betook themselves to boyish recreation. Some were playing at ball; others chatting and talking in groups; while measures were being passed at railroad speed by a few members near the table. The Speaker ever and anon, as the House went into Committee and out again, left the chair and returned to it with the agility of a lively sparrow of the masculine gender. The Chairman, as if he were doing business by contract and had called the power of steam to his aid, would say with all the rapidity of which the human voice is capable, "Shall the second clause pass carried?" "Shall the third clause pass carried?" "Shall the preamble pass carried?" Between the asking of the question and the announcing of the result there was no pause—not a half breath. The committee would rise; and the House pass through another scene with scarcely inferior rapidity. The appearance of the House was that of half-drunken rowdies; and even the sober members partook of the excitement and shared the spirit of boyish mischief that possessed the whole. A novel kind of paper warfare was indulged in by several of the members. They would seize the bills which they were there to pass into laws, and crumpling them up in their hands, press them between their knees until they assumed the shape of hard bullets. These flew freely from one side of the House to the other. At length a "stricken deer" refusing to weep, took to curses and a huge leaden inkstand as weapons of defence. A member who had fired several balls and had another prepared, was called to the Chair. On his way he dropped the ball into the hand of another member, who walked up to the west end of the table, and taking aim, fired at the head of Mr. Malloch, who was sitting at the other end of the table. To elude detection, the assaulting member dropped at the end of the table. This shot was followed almost instantly by another of the same kind from Sir Allan MacNab, who sat in the front row of the opposition benches, about two yards from Malloch, who being more intoxicated than the rest, had become the target for most of the bullets. Malloch jumped up in a rage, and seizing the large metal inkstand used by the Clerk of the House, was making an effort to throw it at the head of Sir Allan MacNab, when he spilt the ink on his hand. This caused him to set down the inkstand, with a view of wiping off the ink, which he did with a parcel of paper that was lying near.

While going through this operation, Malloch turned round to Sir Allan, and in a tone of angry earnestness, exclaimed: "I'll take the responsibility of it—damn me if I don't." He then drew himself up as if prepared for hostilities, and having buttoned his coat, walked toward Sir Allan with clenched fist and outstretched arm vociferating: "I take the responsibility of it—damn me if I don't, if I be expelled on Monday." Mr. H. Sherwood—on whose degree of happinness at that particular moment we do not think it safe to pronounce—went up to Malloch and stroked him on the head as one might do if he were desirous of taming an animal of the canine species. The pugilistic spirit having ceased to control the member for Carleton, he went over and seated himself on the ministerial benches. The canine predilections of the merry members were now strongly developed. Every one must get a snap at the wounded dog. Malloch became the target for nearly all the bullets that could be manufactured out of those incipient laws called bills. Tache was his great and secret enemy. He commenced a sneaking guerrilla warfare. Manufacturing his bullets in the lobby, Tache would steal into the House, walking along outside of the bar in that skulking style that sportsmen sometimes adopt to steal upon their game, and rising up would peep over the bar and fire at the devoted head of the enraged Malloch, and then retreat to the lobby.—Startled by the assaults, the Hon. member for Carleton would turn round to spy out his concealed enemy, when he was fortunate if he did not encounter several shots from an opposite quarter. At length when he could stand it no longer, he sprang to his feet and staggered outside the bar, where, beyond muttering a few curses, he exercised no revenge. This scene occupied 30 minutes. All this time the House was engaged in legislation, and passed several important measures.

When the House adjourned, the effects of intoxication were more visible than before. At least three members toddled in a very embarrassed ambling style out of the House. A brother member knocked Billy Flint's hat over his eyes, Richards drew out his huge tobacco box and coolly lit his pipe. Paper bullets flew thickly, and the House broke up in a state of great merriment.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

Democracy, and something more.—The following resolutions were adopted at a Democratic meeting in the Eighth Ward,

Resolved, That we, the democracy of the Eighth Ward, respond to the measures recommended by the congress of workingmen and commend the consideration of labor reform to all true Democrats. Let us abolish wages slavery before we meddle with chattel slavery. Give us freedom of the public lands, land limitation, inviolable homes, prohibition of government debts, *repeal of laws for the collection of debt*, direct taxation, freedom of trade, disbandment of the standing army and navy, the *various* plans of co-operation and association for the organization of labor, the best system of city education, the expense to be paid by a tax to be raised in the ward, and not to go out of it—*and the people will be satisfied.*

Resolved, That the industrials of our city are urged to proceed in their noble efforts for the elevation of labor, and that we hereby tender to them our warmest sympathy, agreeing at the same time not to patronise any establishment which withholds from the journeymen the fair compensation their associations demand; and in short, we are of, for and with the industrial reformers in their every effort to benefit labor.

Resolved, That we hear with pleasure that the Sachems of Tammany intend to offer that hall for the public meetings of the protective and beneficial industrial associations.

Give the Democracy of the Eighth this little bit of their own way, "and the PEOPLE will be satisfied." We modestly suggest a doubt on that subject. However, let none of the people fret themselves in advance, since it is not very probable that either the present Democracy of the Eighth Ward, or the present generation of "the people" will live to see the boon conferred. How near the election-time must be!—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Where are you Bound?—The Democratic press appear to be much amused by the following sally which is going the rounds:

The editor of the New Haven Register says he came across a Whig the other day who was drifting about the political ocean without chart or compass. Said he: "Can you tell me about where I am politically? Am I a Clay, Seward, Webster, or a Taylor Whig? For I'll be hanged if I can tell. I inquired of all our leaders, but they don't seem to know the points of the compass."—Our cotemporary answered his hail, and told him he was off the point-no-point, heading for the breakers, his tiller unshipped, and a hole in his mainsail." "Well," said he, with a melancholy smile, "I believe you."

That Whig at all events had some consolation in the fact that he had plenty of Democratic company, each of whom might with equal pertinency have inquired—Am I a Dickinson, Van Buren, Cass, Carolina, Foote or Butler Democrat? "For I'll be hanged if I can tell. I inquired of all our leaders, but they don't seem to know the points of the compass."

The truth is, that neither party has much to boast of in the way of union just at present, and the wisest course for both to pursue is to get their common country out of troubles, before indulging their merriment at each other's misfortunes.

Richmond Republican.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

ON THE DEATH OF A POOR MAN.

'Tis done! life's painful scene
Hath past away in death's bewilder'd dream,
And pains, and cares, with earth's incumbent woes
In the dark Tomb, in silent peace repose.
Our friend is gone! releas'd from mortal cares
No more expos'd to sin's besetting snares,
His Earthly pains and troubles now are o'er
And mortal cares affect his soul no more.
Though he was poor in worldly fame and wealth
Depriv'd of many comforts—most of health,
Though oft despis'd, perhaps, by men of pride
(Who, from the honest poor man "turn aside")
Yet in his poverty, his wealth compares
As gold refin'd—to filthy dross in theirs;
His were immortal treasures—Heav'nly joys
Theirs, fleeting bubbles—perishable toys.
His closing life was peaceful and serene
And the dark valley shut the closing scene.
His eye of faith fix'd on the bliss above
Supported by his dying Saviour's love
Smooth'd the last struggle of departing breath
And finish'd all in quietude and death—
O! blessed they, who in the Lord expire!
To die the death of such is my desire—

Dear children of a parent's love
Withdrawn from earthly cares to bliss above
Remember him—while you remain behind
His Christian faith—humility of mind,
His resignation to affliction's rod
His acquiescence in the will of God.
Pray always—as *he* pray'd for sins forgiven,
That you may follow to the joys of Heav'n—
And thou, his widow'd partner, left alone
To breast the storms of life—and still to mourn,
Remember, time is but a narrow space
And this existence not our 'biding place:
We too, when Heaven ordains, must pass the gloom
And rest with him, the tenants of the tomb
Remember, God hath promis'd, he will bless
The humble widow—and the fatherless.
In him place all your trust and all your care
And he will listen to your pious prayer
And help you in distress.

PROSPECTUS

FOR ENLARGING AND IMPROVING

THE RALEIGH TIMES.

And for publishing Weekly and Semi-Weekly.

IT is proposed to enlarge and improve the Raleigh Times, and publish the paper Semi-Weekly and Weekly after the 1st of November next, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained.

The object of the Editor will be mainly to sustain and defend Whig Principles—to oppose the leading Democratic Presses—and to endeavor to rally and re-unite the Whig Party of North Carolina. He will devote his energies and abilities to this work, with fearless independence and zealous industry.

To the great Conservative Party of the Union, we look for the preservation of the Union. It is governed by Patriotism—it is free from Fanaticism. We look neither to Nullification, Secession, Disunion, or Revolution, as a remedy for the grievances which the people of any section of the Nation suffer. On the contrary, we believe that the application of any of these would lead to such a train of evils and oppression, as would destroy Liberty and establish Despotism. In our Union is our Strength and Safety. Far better that our Legislative Councils should arrange and settle all vexatious questions in an amicable and fair spirit, as hitherto; and we have no doubt such a settlement can and will be made as will be ratified and approved by the people.

While the Raleigh Times will be principally a Political Paper, yet the current News of the day, domestic and commercial, and literary and miscellaneous articles of interest, shall receive a fair share of attention, with the usual variety for general readers.

As the Legislature of the State meets next winter, The Times will contain a full record of the proceedings of that body. We shall report such Debates as are of greatest interest, as well as express our free views upon every important subject before it, as far as may be necessary for the information of our distant readers.

To sum up all, The Times will be a strong and zealous supporter of the Whig Party; and the active, fearless enemy of Locofocoism and Disunion.

We submit our claims to the intelligent and patriotic Whigs of the State for that patronage and support which is necessary for our success.

Terms of the Semi-Weekly.

The Semi-Weekly Raleigh Times will be published on Tuesdays and Fridays, at Four Dollars per annum.

Terms of the Weekly.

The Weekly Times will be published on Friday, and will be sent to subscribers for Two Dollars per annum. Six copies will be sent one year for Ten Dollars. Payable in advance.

☞ The Postmasters of the State are requested to act as our Agents; and all so acting and forwarding subscribers, shall be entitled to a copy of the paper. Address

CH. C. RABOTEAU,
Editor and Proprietor, Raleigh, N. C.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1850.

POPULATION OF FAYETTEVILE.—We learn from Messrs. Blocker & Smith, that the aggregate population of this town is 4,503,—an increase of a few hundreds since 1840. We have delayed publishing this result for some weeks, hoping to ascertain the respective numbers of Citizens and Blacks. We have been unable to see Mr. Blocker, who is absent, but we publish below a statement showing the relative number of Whites and Blacks in Mr. Smith's District.

Free white males,	322
" " females,	407
Free colored males,	114
" " females,	150
Slaves, male and female,	575
Total,	1568

CENSUS OF WILMINGTON.—The Chronicle says that the increase of population in Wilmington is about fifty per cent. In 1840, the number of inhabitants was 4,744. In 1850, it is 7,100. An increase of 2,356.

THE MAILS—ONCE MORE.—Our exchanges are full of complaints against the outrageous failures which constantly occur. One more week, such as the last has been, and we will be resigned to our fate. There has not been received in this place, since last Tuesday, *one full mail* at its regular time.

If these failures were entire, we could understand them. But generally we receive a portion of the papers due—and we may add, always those which are of least value to us. We have had no mail North of Baltimore since Friday.

W. & N. O. TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

"*Resolved*, That the President of this Company be authorized to negotiate, and to report to the Board of Directors, for right of way along the line of Railroad from Weldon, by way of Wilmington, N. C., to Camden, S. C., and ascertain whether any, and if any, what aid can be obtained from the several Railroad Companies in transferring our line to that route."

The above is one of a series of Resolutions offered by Mr. *Amos Kendall*, and adopted by the Stockholders, or that portion of them who attended the late meeting at Washington. The Stockholders present were *six* in number.

A single copy of the proceedings of these six stockholders was sent to this place by a *private individual*, on the receipt of which a meeting of the stockholders was called for the purpose of taking such action as might be necessary to prevent the commission of the proposed outrage. A protest against a transfer of the line was drawn up, signed by the stockholders, and forwarded to the proper persons. The stockholders having thus expressed their dissent to the Resolution, we have thought it unnecessary to take any notice of the proceedings of the *modest six*. As the Raleigh Register, however, has directed public attention to the matter, it becomes our duty to speak out upon this subject, and to defend the rights of our citizens, as guarantied by the pledges of the proprietors and the provisions of the charter.

The citizens of Fayetteville were induced to invest their capital in the company's stock in consideration of a direct pledge, that the line through this place should be established and maintained. The line then, cannot be transferred, except in direct violation of this pledge, and in total disregard of the rights of our stockholders To this violation of their rights the stockholders will never submit. Do these six stockholders expect the citizens of Raleigh and of Fayetteville to expend their capital in establishing a line of Telegraph in which they have no interest? Do they expect them to invest their capital in a line of Telegraph designed for their benefit and use, and then quietly allow that line to be transferred from their control? Can they expect that they will allow an appropriation of their means, the only tendency of which will be to benefit others and to injure themselves? If they do, they much mistake the character of those with whom they have to deal. The stockholders will never submit to such a violation of pledges—the Legislature will never permit such a violation of the rights of our citizens.

Now, we have not the slightest objection to the establishment of lines of Telegraph all over the world if "the rest of mankind" should desire it. But we do object to this total disregard of our rights. We do protest against this unjustifiable appropriation of our capital for the benefit of others and for our own injury. We do protest against the matter and the manner of the passage of these Resolutions. The Stockholders here were never consulted—no permission to dispose of their capital has been sought—no proposition to refund it has been made. We cannot believe that the stockholders in general meeting assembled, will sanction this highhanded outrage. We cannot believe that they will allow this invasion of our rights without the slightest application for our consent. If they do, if they sanction a Resolution, which proposes to dispose of our stock against our will and without an intention to refund it, the action can only be regarded as a fraud upon our rights and as a direct robbery. We think it enough, that our capital has been expended without the fulfilment of a single representation as to the profits, that would certainly accrue. It will be beyond all power of endurance, if besides the waste of our capital, we are deprived of the use of the line.

EXECUTION OF PROF. WEBSTER.—We are indebted to the Raleigh Register for a slip, containing the following telegraphic news:

BOSTON, August 31, 1850.

Prof. Webster was brought out of his cell into the jail yard at 9 o'clock, accompanied by the sheriff, officers of the court, and the jury, with his spiritual advisers. He seemed overwhelmed with grief, though apparently resigned to his sad fate. The prisoner walked with a firm step to the foot of the gallows, and ascended the steps, supported by the clergymen in attendance. The services on the gallows occupied about half an hour—the prisoner joining in them, with great fervency.—When concluded, he bid farewell to all present—shaking each by the hand; when the sheriff drew the cap over his face, and fixed the rope to his neck. In a moment after, the trap fell, and his spirit passed from time to eternity. The agonies of death seemed to be soon over, as his struggles were very few. The throng of spectators on the outside of the prison, though they could neither see nor hear, was immense.

Shipwreck.—The schr. Olive, Goldsmith, which cleared at New York on the 10th ult., for this port, for the safety of which vessel fears have been entertained, has been heard of; Capt. Vance, of schr. Fanny now ashore on Cape Hatteras, states that the stern of the schr. Olive, of New York came on shore near his vessel. He supposed that all hands were lost.—*Aurora*.

The Olive was freighted with goods for a number of merchants in this place. So far as we can learn, however, they were all insured. Amongst other articles lost, were two Steam Saw Mills belonging to the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Co. Insured.

The Intelligencer has a letter from Missouri, settling the question as to the result of the election in that State. The letter classes the members elect as follows: "Whigs" 70; "Union and Benton Democrats" 63; "Nullifiers" 27. Neither party, as the writer remarks, having a majority, and "making a triangular Legislature."

THE SENATE BILLS OF ADJUSTMENT.—Our readers will see by the account of Congressional proceedings in another column, that the House of Representatives has at last disposed of the appropriation bill, and taken up the bills for settling the Territorial questions.

The first bill taken up was that for settling the Texas Boundary, which passed through the ordeal of a test vote. The question being, "Shall the Bill be rejected"? it was decided in the negative—yeas 34, nays 168.

The constant and provoking failures of the Northern Mails leave us without any information as to the recent action of the House; but we suppose there can be little doubt of the passage of the Senate Bills as amended by Mr. Boyd. On this subject, the Union says, "The votes taken are not altogether decisive, although they are supposed to lean towards an adjustment of the question.—Another good sign yesterday, was the conciliatory spirit which prevailed. We hope it may continue to the end of the chapter. The signs of adjustment seem at present to be brighter."

MORE OF THE COALITION.—The Southern Press and other Southern ultraists have been crying out against the proposition to settle the Boundaries of Texas by an amicable arrangement with that State. They have declared that the Texas Bill surrendered slave soil to be made free, and that they would resist any such bill "at all hazards and to the last extremity."

As usual, the Northern Abolitionists and Free Soil Fanatics have come to their assistance, and they assert that *they* are for resisting such a bill "at all hazards and to the last extremity." The New York Tribune, a strong Free Soil organ, thus discourses upon the Texas Boundary Bill:

"But when you ask us to give Texas Ten Millions and 25,000 square miles more of Territory than the Compromise gave her, we feel crowded quite too far; and especially while she is holding an Extra Session and calling out Mounted Regiments to take Santa Fe by force from the United States, we feel like holding up and seeing this bluster of rebellion through, before we pay the first dollar. If Texas say fight, why fight it must be, and

'Instead of broad pieces, we'll pay them broad swords,'

and see how that operates. Let no member of Congress give a vote on this question that he is not fully prepared to justify to his conscience and his constituents."

And yet these men, allies of Freesoilers and coworkers with abolitionists, dare to denounce Southern Whigs as "untrue to the South," as "traitors to their section"! It is no pleasure to us to find Southern men acting and voting with our worst enemies; and their course should pass unnoticed by us, but for the fact, that it has become common to denounce all who go for Compromise as traitors. In self defence then, we are called upon to expose the hypocrisy of these men, who are engaged in the miserable work of prejudicing the Southern people against a noble and patriotic party—against a party which, when the day of trial comes, will put to shame all their unmeaning declamation and useless gasconade.

The Hon. Thomas M. T. McKennan has resigned his seat in the Cabinet. The following letter to the President gives his reasons for so doing.

WASHINGTON, (Pa.,) August 26, 1850.

MY DEAR SIR: I respectfully tender to you my resignation of the Department of the Interior, to which you did me the honor of calling me.

This determination has not been reached without the most serious and anxious deliberation.

A consciousness of my peculiar nervous temperament, which too readily responds to causes of excitement and depression, would have prompted me, in the first place, to decline the offer, but the kind manner of the appointment, accompanied by the good wishes of the members of the cabinet, and backed by the pressing urgency of friends, made so strong an impression upon me as to leave me no alternative but to accept. A brief experience of the arduous labors and onerous responsibilities of the position, in connexion with considerations of a private and domestic nature, which press upon me with great force, has brought me to the conclusion that a due observance of duty to my family and myself requires my withdrawal.

In thus dissolving my brief official association with you permit me to say that I cherish a confident reliance upon the patriotism, capability, and worth of every member of the administration, and a hopeful assurance of its success. To this end no effort of mine, in my retirement, shall at any time be wanting.

May I not also assure you of my grateful appreciation of the kindness extended to me by you and your official associates?

With respectful and sincere regard, I am yours, faithfully, THI. M. T. McKENNAN.

His Excellency MILLARD FILLMORE,
President of the United States.

It will be remembered that the Fugitive Slave Bill which has recently passed the Senate, was introduced by Mr. Mason of Virginia, one of the most ultra Southern men. But not satisfied even with a bill reported and voted for by its own friends, the Southern Press thus condemns it:

"The Fugitive Slave Bill, passed the Senate yesterday. The question, of all evils of the day, affecting the two sections of the country, is the most immedicable by law, and therefore the bill was the only one that pretended to respect the constitutional rights of the South that formed part of the Compromise.

"Where slaves are disposed to escape, and a vast community of allies are on their borders, no law can be effectual.

"The political object of this bill is to seduce the border States of Virginia, Maryland, and Kentucky, from the common cause of the South. We trust that it will be abortive in that respect, as in its avowed design."

Will anything short of disunion satisfy these Northern and Southern Ultras? The Richmond Whig commenting on the above extract says:

"This Bill or something very much like it seems to be the only alternative to civil war,—and yet the Press sneers at it as a *douceur* to seduce the affections of Virginia, Kentucky and Maryland from the common cause of the South. What will the Press say when the Texas Territorial Bill shall also pass? Whose affections will be seduced by that most desirable event? If the Press and its supporters really did not desire the passage of this bill, can better proof be adduced of their real inclination?"

The Wilmington Aurora is assured that it is much mistaken in supposing that any remarks of ours were intended as a defence of our Senators against its attacks. We merely mentioned as a melancholy truth, that the Aurora did not regard Messrs. Mangum and Badger as entitled to be called Gentlemen. So far from "its remarks being offensive to the Observer," they were only provocative of our owa and the laughter of others. To undertake the defence of our Senators against the ridiculous outpourings of the Aurora's wrath, would be a piece of folly with which we hope never to be chargable—would be almost as laughable as are the Editor's denunciations. Indeed, it is matter of much concern to us, that impressed with the idea that we had taken up the cudgels against it, the Aurora has wasted so much of time and space in replying, not to any remarks of ours, but to the creations of its fanciful Editor's very fertile imagination.

To the readers of the Aurora, therefore, we offer an apology for being the cause, (innocently of course,) of a lengthy tirade, in which "Poland, Hungary, Southern Rights, lick-spittles homœopathy, Mr. W., the Register and the Observer" are jumbled together in such admirable confusion. To "Mr. W." also, (a citizen of Wilmington we presume) we tender the expression of our sincere regret, that any remarks of ours should have caused an intimation to him, that Mr. Toole would be happy to accommodate him with Pistols and Coffee for two.

SLAVE ABDUCTION.—In view of the frequent violations of our constitutional rights by Northern citizens, we must confess that however cheering is the passage by the Senate of the adjustment bills, the prospect of a final and satisfactory settlement of our sectional difficulties is anything but cheering. The recent convention over which Frederick Douglass presided,—the abduction of slaves from members of Congress, and the defence of that abduction,—the still more recent outrage in Harrisburg,—all combine to render the prospect gloomy in the extreme. The open and unblushing denial of justice, when the crimes for which justice was demanded were acknowledged without hesitation; the imprisonment of master and slave in a common prison; the riots which threatened the lives of Southern citizens, and prevented the recovery of their property; are wrongs which at no time can be borne, but which in the present state of affairs are doubly insulting. The circumstances of the case will be found in another column.

It will be seen, that the Judges, acknowledging the proof that the negroes had stolen the horses, —acknowledging the proof of their being slaves, have refused to surrender them either as fugitives from justice or fugitives from labor. It will be seen that a Judge of a Court of Pennsylvania has decided that "a slave stealing a horse to escape with, is guilty of no criminal offence"! Now, this is not the work of a miserable faction of abolitionists; not an outrage committed by fanatics in the cause of humanity, so styled;—it is the cool, deliberate act of a Judge of a Pennsylvania Court; —a riot which has disgraced, not an unheard of village, but the capital of a great State. It appears as if the Northern people were bent upon doing us injury whilst they have the power, as if they were taking advantage of the delay in passing the adjustment bills to commit injuries beforehand, of the power to do which, they expect to be deprived hereafter.

Now our course has always been in favor of compromise—in favor of moderate measures. The Whig party of the South have been moderate in their demands—they have done all that men can do to settle our difficulties. They have borne abuse and vilification; they have been called traitors to their section because they have battled for the Union; they have subjected themselves to suspicion and distrust; they are willing to do and to suffer all this again in the cause of the Union and the Constitution. But we tell our Northern brethren, that there is a point beyond which if they advance, they must expect resistance in any and every manner.

We look upon this Fugitive Slave question as one upon which we have suffered real grievances. It is one upon which our acknowledged rights have been violated openly and frequently—it is a question upon which the Southern people will have their rights declared and carried out—it is the question upon which all others must turn.—Upon this, we must have our rights guarantied, and we must have the means given us to enjoy those rights. The Northern papers tell us that the body of the Northern people do not approve of this violation of right and justice—they tell us that they will aid us in putting it down. If this be so, now is the time for them to act. Let them show that they respect our rights, and are willing to maintain them. Let them rebuke the Judge who, in defiance of law and justice, has refused to grant Southern citizens their acknowledged rights. Let them put down the spirit which has prompted and the men who have committed these unparalleled outrages.

If they do not, if they refuse a simple demand for justice, if they will not aid us in obtaining our constitutional rights, the South alone must obtain them,—must resist aggression and wrong in every manner,—must resist "though every manufactory in the North shall be stopped; though her whole industrial pursuits shall be withered; though her streets shall be filled with sturdy beggars; though her asylums and poor houses shall every where be crowded; and though her public and private charities shall every where be oppressed and overburdened."

MR. REID AND THE WILMOT PROVISO.—Some one has sent to the Raleigh Register a copy of the National Anti-Slavery Standard, one of the vilest Abolition papers in the country. The Register extracts the following article, showing what the Abolitionists think of Mr. Reid's triumph:—

"It will be seen by the returns of the Gubernatorial election in North Carolina, that David S. Reid, the man who stood by James M. Root, J. R. Giddings, Hanibal Hamlin, David Wilmot, and others, in voting for the exclusion of Slavery in the Territory of Oregon, has been elected Governor of North Carolina. He is the only Anti-Whig candidate that has ever been elected, in the State, since the election was given to the people.

"The canvass was conducted on the Slavery question; the Whigs denying the expediency of the Wilmot proviso, and the Democrats sustaining D. S. Reid, who has ever been a friend to the Proviso, and, when in Congress, voted for it in the Oregon Bill. D. S. Reid leads Gov. Manly 3,500 votes; the average Whig vote being from three to eight thousand majority. Three cheers for North Carolina!

"Onward is the course of Freedom: State after State are coming into our ranks. Soon the 'Freeman's Rights' will be proclaimed from every hill-top from Maine to Texas. Onward, my countrymen, in the cause of Freedom!"

Will our Democratic friends after this have the impudence to speak of the Whig party in North Carolina as "untrue to the South"? Shall we ever be told again that the Whig papers of this State are quoted with approbation by the free soil organs of the North?

The Register, remarking upon this triumph of the "cause of Freedom," as it is styled, says:—

"It will be remembered that we copied a short paragraph, in our last issue, from a Southern journal conveying a similar dark intimation, by the simple announcement of the result of the North Carolina election, in the significant connection:—"*Mr. Reid voted for the Oregon Bill, with the Wilmot Proviso in it.*" We deprecated then, as we do now, any insinuations from our *Southern* friends; they will always find North Carolina *true*. We indignantly repudiate, with scorn and loathing, the infamous imputation which the correspondent of the "Anti-Slavery Standard" would fix upon our firm and honest old State. Those incendiaries who shall presume to gather courage from any supposed diminution of hostility to their fanatical principles in the South, will bitterly rue their error. It will be a most fatal mistake, so far as North Carolina is concerned. True, Mr. Reid is elected —true, he voted for the Oregon Bill—true, that was a highly objectionable vote; but his explanations and apologies seem to have been satisfactory to a majority of the Freemen of the State—and no one *dare* impugn their devotion to the South, or can miscalculate their determination to stand by its rights and interests."

WILMINGTON AND RALEIGH RAIL ROAD.—We are pleased to learn from the Aurora, that the receipts on this road for the last ten months, have been $74,000 greater than they were in the corresponding months of the past year.

OHIO.—From 1803 to 1813, the State of Ohio had but one Representative in the House. In 1850, she has 21, and even if the ratio of Representation should be advanced from 70,000 to 90,000, that number will be increased. The man now lives on the banks of the Miami, who for ten years was the sole Representative of the great State of Ohio.

Mr. Clay has returned from his northern excursion, and has taken his seat in the Senate. The Washington papers mention that his health has been much improved by the sea air and sea bathing.

THE SMALL POX.—But for the unfounded reports which we understand are in circulation, it would be unnecessary to state that not a single case of small pox exists in town. The only case that has existed was contracted at the North, besides which there was a very slight case of Varioloid. Strangers need not feel the slightest apprehension from visiting here.

LATE FROM EUROPE.—The Steamer America has arrived at Halifax, with a week's later advices from Europe.

The political news from England and France is of little importance. Some further skirmishes have taken place between the Danes and Holsteiners, in which the latter have had the advantage.

The Cotton market at Liverpool has been dull, and the lower and middling qualities have slightly declined. Fair and other qualities of cotton not mentioned above, remain as quoted heretofore.—The potato disease is spreading to a considerable extent in England and Ireland, and it is generally thought that the crop will be materially decreased. The other crops promise well.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 26th, the Fugitive Slave Bill was read a third time, and finally passed by a vote of 27 to 13.

Mr. Underwood, from the Committee of Conference with the House Committee, on the Supplemental Census Bill, submitted a Report, which was concurred in by the Senate.

After some further debate on unimportant matters, the Senate adjourned.

On Tuesday, after the usual morning business, the Senate took up and passed several relief Bills; amongst others, one for the relief of the Orange and Alexandria Rail Road was passed after a long debate.

On motion, the Senate then resolved itself into Executive Session, and after some time spent therein, the doors were re-opened and the Senate adjourned.

On Wednesday, after a long discussion of amendments to the Senate rules, the "Bounty Lands" Bills were debated at length, without any definite results.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, after which the Senate adjourned.

On Thursday, there were long debates upon the "Bounty Lands" Bills, and the bills making appropriations to the Military Academy at West Point.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, and confirmed some hundreds of nominations to office which had accumulated during the Session.

On Friday, nothing of interest done.

On Saturday, no session.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, the annual general post route bill was taken up and passed.

The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was then reported back to the House, from the Committee of the whole, and the residue of the day's session was devoted to the discussion and decision of various amendments to the bill.

On Tuesday, after the rejection of many, and the passage of other amendments to the appropriation bill, it was *finally passed*, by a vote of 131 to 62, and the House adjourned.

On Wednesday, The Bundlecund Investigation Committee reported, that Mr. Ritchie refused to answer the questions propounded by the Committee.

Mr. Stanly then moved a Resolution directing that Thomas Ritchie and C. P. Stengsback be arrested and brought to the bar of the House to answer to the charge of "contempt," in refusing to reply to the inquiries of the House Committee. The Resolution was received; and the House proceeded to the consideration of the Senate Bill, for establishing a territorial government over Utah.

On motion of Mr. Boyd, the bill was referred to the Committee of the whole: but the House refusing to go into Committee, the bill was postponed.

The Texas Boundary Bill was then taken up and read. Mr. Hilliard spoke in favor of the bill; and after the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. Boyd moved as an amendment, the application of the bills establishing governments over New Mexico and Utah, pending the debate on which, the House adjourned.

On Thursday, the debate on the Boundary Bill was renewed, the pending question being Mr. Boyd's motion to amend.

Mr. Boyd spoke at length in favor of his amendment. Mr. Clingman moved to amend the bill, by inserting a bill to establish a territorial government for the Territory of Colorado, to be carved out of the Southern part of California.

Mr. Root moved to amend the bill by adding the Wilmot Proviso.

A long debate ensued, Messrs. Brown of Miss., McClernand, and Brooks opposing the amendment; pending the question on which, the House adjourned.

On Friday, a number of Buncombe speeches, for and against the Wilmot Proviso.

On Saturday, a short session, and no important business transacted.

When the question was put in the House of Representatives, shall the Texas Boundary Bill be rejected, it was decided in the negative—yeas 34, nays 68. Those who voted to reject the bill were,

YEAS—Messrs. Averett, Albert G. Brown, Burt, Cable, Campbell, Clark, Colcock, Cole, Doty, Durkee, Giddings, Hammond, Sampson W. Harris, Hebard, Howe, Hubbard, Hunter, Inge, Rob't W. Johnson, Julian, Preston King, Matteson, McQueen, Meade, Orr, Powell, Root, Sackett, Schoolcraft, Seddon, Spalding, Wallace, Wilmot, Woodward—34.

Sixteen Southern ultras, and eighteen Northern abolitionists.

EFFECTS OF THE STORM.—We regret to learn from the Chronicle, that the Rail Road Bridge at Quankey, was destroyed by the late Storm. Loss six or eight thousand dollars.

We learn that little loss was sustained by the Merchants' Company in the sinking of the tow boat Mike Crouly. The boat will be recovered, and the cargo was of such a kind that it could suffer no injury.

A letter received at Charleston from Marion C. H., Aug. 27, says: "We have just experienced one of the most severe gales that has been known for the last ten years. Our best planters say that their cotton crops are injured at least one-third, and the corn still more so."

A man named Ezekiel Richardson was killed in an affray near Gray's Creek Church, in this county, on Sunday afternoon. Particulars not known.

NEW WHIG PAPER.—Col. W. L. Long proposes to establish at Halifax, a new paper to be called the Whig Banner. The publication will be commenced on the 1st of January, 1851.

INCREASE OF THE CHOLERA.—The Cholera has broken out in a very maligaant form at La Salle, Missouri. One hundred and nine deaths occurred in two days.

It is rumored that Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, will be made Secretary of the Interior, in place of Mr. McKennon, resigned.

The plan of a great National Fair at Washington has recently been suggested. It is proposed to hold the Fair on the 4th of July 1851, and it is suggested that duplicates of the same fabrics or articles about to be sent to the London Exhibition shall also be sent to the Washington Display. An organization similar to the British is proposed, to consist of a Commissioner from each State and Territory, an executive Committee to be chosen by the President of the United States, with various subordinate committees on the various arts, manufactures and productions. The Prize fund to consist of $100,000 at least, to be raised by voluntary subscriptions.

RAPID INCREASE.—The U. S. Marshal reports the population of Buffalo to be fifty thousand. In 1848 it was twenty-nine thousand.

REMARKABLE FEAT.—An exchange paper says that "the Editor of the Petersburg Intelligencer has eaten a water melon raised by Mr. Thomas Whitworth at Mayfield, Dinwiddie, which weighed 43 pounds." Does the Editor of the Intelligencer plead guilty to this "soft impeachment?" Let him answer, Yea, or Nay? Let not "concealment like a worm in the mud prey on his damaged cheek" or any other part of his body.

WIDOW'S WILES—A DREAM.—The Petersburg Intelligencer says: One of our most distinguished members of the Æsculapian Art, tells the following story, which in our opinion is really a 'good 'un,' and a perfect Jeremy Diddler affair. The Doctor says:

About two years ago, I was called in to see Mr. ——, who appeared to be, and really was dying, though he *lived* for many months afterwards, when he *did* die sure enough. About a week after the funeral ceremonies had been over, I paid a visit, part professional, part as one of condolence, to the widow; and upon asking her how she was, she replied, 'not well at all this morning, doctor. I had a dream last night, which completely destroyed my rest, and from the effects of which I have not yet recovered.'

'Indeed!' said I. 'Perhaps it would be well that you inform me of the nature of the dream; possibly I may be able to remedy the effects.'

'Oh, it was a very silly thing; yet, as you *insist*, I will tell you. You know, doctor, you have been attending our family for several years, and though we have paid you a good deal of money, we must owe you a good deal yet, and I dreamed that you called with your bill, and not having the means at hand to pay it, (and, by the way, a *dun* always distresses me more than anything on earth,) I became perfectly miserable.'

'After *that*,' says the doctor, 'what *could* I do but advise her never to dream again of the bill? Whether she has taken my advice or not, I do not know; but I *do* know that *I* have never dreamed of presenting it.'

By this Morning's Mail.

We have a perfect avalanche of papers this (Tuesday) morning; but little news of general interest. We are glad to see that the P. M. General has sent out an agent to investigate the causes of mail failures.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

SARATOGA, Aug. 28, 1850.

After an absence of two years I am delighted to find myself once more in this place, charming alike for its unrivalled waters, of almost every kind of mineral property; for its beautiful situation and improvements; for its bracing climate; for its throng of all sorts of people; and for its freedom from the cares of business, by which the wearied mind and body are enabled to recuperate for a new career of labor at home. The place is just now very pleasant. The grand fancy dress ball being over, most of the crowd of extreme fashionables,—those summer birds, who seem to be all feathers, without body or soul,—have flown to Newport, to re-enact the scene. This village, therefore, though still containing its thousands of visiters, is not unpleasantly crowded.

If "the proper study of mankind is man," certainly this is the place for one to come to school. If there be any variety of the species which is not represented here, it must certainly be a very queer variety. It is not my purpose to describe any of the rare specimens of fashion, frivolity, and folly, which seem to court notoriety here; but one thing I may say, that never among the same number of people have I seen so little female beauty. At the most I have seen but three young ladies here who are even passably handsome. And it is no better with the elderly ladies. I can only account for this by remarking that there are but few Southern ladies here this season.

As usual, one of the amusements of the evening is the dance. The quadrille, the waltz, and the polka, are the only dances tolerated. The cotillion is too old-fashioned, or too modest, to be thought of. Our pure minded Southern ladies will be shocked to hear of the progress of immodesty which is nightly witnessed at *the* fashionable house here. I have not seen it, but hear it from those who have seen it, that the latest variety of the polka, which is most fashionable, closes, not with the slight encircling of the lady's waist by the arms of the gentleman, as in the waltz, but with a thorough *hug*, in which the lady is whirled around the room for the edification of a crowd of spectators of both sexes. And this is not danced by brothers and sisters, or mere kinsmen, but by strangers, perhaps just introduced for the purpose. This polka is called the *Shottische*, or something of that sort. But enough of that.

The great State Agricultural Fair of N. York is to take place at Albany next week, and I hope to see something of it. Would that we could get up something of the kind, if by that means we could make North Carolina such a State as New York is, in every thing relating to that first of all occupations; if by that means we could have such crops of grain, of grass, of every thing that the bountiful earth can be made to produce. But doubtless these State Fairs are the consequence, and not the cause, of the improvements and the prosperity of Agriculture.

I am glad to see that the Senate has fully performed its whole duty in passing all the bills on the slavery question. I strongly hope and believe that the House of Representatives will likewise do its duty. In yesterday's Express I see some sensible comments on a remarkable development of Mr. Berrien, of Georgia, that he had collected for a citizen of Rhode Island $300,000 for slaves imported by the Rhode Islander and sold to citizens of Georgia and South Carolina. It is quite probable that the Rhode Islander is now a thorough abolitionist, and that he is able to give his thousands to assist in the escape of the slaves from the masters to whom he had sold them. The late proceedings at Harrisburg are outrageous.

Mrs. M. E. Horn

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayettaville and its vicinity, that she will open a School in the Lodge on the 1st Monday of October next.

Terms.—Tuition and Contingencies, payable Quarterly, $4 25, 6 25, and 8 25.

Sept. 3, 1850. 35-3wpd

THE ROMANCE OF SEA BATHING.—A SCENE ON THE BANKS.

A correspondent of the Springfield Republican is responsible for the following story. It is a remarkable instance of disappointed love, and affections which were *not* buried:

During my passage down the bay I had caught several glances of a familiar face. I knew I had seen it before, but where? The lady as evidently had been subject to a jog of memory. The exchange of a few glances satisfied us both, and we only wanted a proper opportunity, or disposition to speak. Ten long years before we had parted in a huff, and considering myself at the time the aggrieved party, I was not particularly anxious to renew the acquaintance—the jilt! As soon as the boat touched the pier, I was on it, and off for a bath The lady for the time was forgotten, and issuing from the bath house in my rough bathing dress, I plunged into the breakers. I had been frolicking some time, laying my hands on the ocean mane, and the ocean laying his hand on mine, when I saw two or three other bathers edging up towards me in between the swells. There was a lady, evidently, in advance. Her company apparently forgot her, at last, and still she approached me. I went further out. She followed, and I found she was determined to speak to me. I knew who she was of course. A huge wave came in, and knocked the woman down, but sticking her head out of the water, she gave one scream, and that brought me. I was on the spot as soon as I could get there, and grasping her arm raised her to her feet.

'Oh!' said the lady, 'wha—wha—what a meet—meeting, after such a parting!'

'Well—yes,' said I bluntly.

She now undertook to look the grateful and the interesting, when a huge wave struck her as she looked up to me with parted lips, and crammed her dear mouth with salt water. She dropped again, and again I pulled her out, and she was either very weak, or she thought I was certainly very strong.

'Mary,' said I, 'have you been happy since we parted?'

She answered me with a sigh, and then looking up to me put the same question.

Says I, 'ho hum—ho hum—ho hum—Mary, don't talk about it.'

'I have learned some things since then,' said she.

'Yes,' says I, 'I believe you have; you married a learned man I think.'

'Me married!'

'What did you jilt a very good looking man for ten years ago, but to marry a certain learned man?' asked I, fiercely.

'I beg you will not allude to the foolishness of a school girl,' replied the lady, and then changing the subject, she wanted to know how she should have felt, if, in saving her from a watery grave, I had drowned myself. I told her it would probably have made less difference with her and me, than with my wife and child! She gave me but one look, and rose to her feet and put.

'I saw her but a moment,
But methinks I see her now,'

as she walked off with her bathing dress sticking to her, and her little bare feet fairly indenting the sand with the spitefulness of her step.

MARRIED,

In Moore county, on the 25th ult., near the Montgomery line, at Thomas's Mills, by Archd Ray, Esq., Mr. J. ARAT GRAHAM, of Moore, to Miss ANN SHEPHARD, of Montgomery, formerly of Richmond county.

My heart let Anna most strictly prove,
There's Anna's truth, her innocence and love. [*Com.*

DIED,

In Anson county, on the 19th ult., Miss NANCY O'NEAL, aged about 30. Also, on the 28th, Mrs. MARTHA HOWELL.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 27—Steamer Evergreen, with goods for F Fries, W Murphy & Co, S T Hawley & Son, Cook & Johnson, Cook & Taylor, J Kyle, J B McDaniel & Co, T J Johnson & Co, R D McNeill & Co, Taylor & Underwood, Houston & Overby, Jones & Nicholson, Rockfish Co, D J McAlister.

Aug 27.—Steamer Rowan, with goods for M W McNair & Co, H & E J Lilly, Hall & Hall, Kendall & Lilly, L F Carr, J C Thomson, Rev E Mitchell, M Shaw, M Brown & Son, Ray & Pearce, S Dickson & Co, E Fuller, B Rose & Son.

Aug 30.—Steamer Gov. Graham, with goods for F & W P R Co, Marsh & Moffatt, Shelly & Field, N Gibson, B Rose & Son, Council & Cain, Earnhardt & Moss, H L Myrover & Co, Cedar Falls Co, W S Latta, Summerel & Powe, J H & J Martine, Woollen & Elliot.

Sept. 3.—Steamer Evergreen, with Goods for J Jessup, F D Breece & Son, C T Haigh & Son, A Johnson & Co, S Boon, Cook & Taylor, Cook & Johnson, Taylor & Underwood, E L & J A Pemberton, Jones, Nicholson & Co, S J Hinsdale, Houston & Overby, H Branson & Son, Wolf & Co, T J Johnson & Co, E J Hale & Son, R M Orrell, of this place; and for W Murphy & Co, J H Hawley, G & G T Hubbard, D B Hubbard & Co, Arnold & Cooley, Snow Camp Co, Brown, Overman & Co, W R Holt, of interior.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

August 22.—Schr. Buena Vista from Philadelphia. 23.—Schr. James G. King from Boston. 28.—Schrs. Susan Canson from Baltimore, John Potts Brown, Philadelphia, S. E. Parker and Chas. Mills from New York.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—SEPT. 3.

Brandy, p'ch,	45 a 50	Lard,	6½ a 7½
Ditto, apple,	50 a 55	Leather, sole,	20½ a
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	7½ a 7¾	Molasses,	25 a 30
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5 a
Cotton,	12 a 12½	Oats,	40 a
Corn,	85 a 87½	Oil, Linseed,	90 a
Coffee,	11 a 11½	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2¼ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9
Candles, F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	7 a 7½	Salt, sack,	1 50 a
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. alum, bu.	45 a 50
Flaxseed,	1 25 a	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	10 a
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	90 a 1 00
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	35 a 36
Do. English,	3½ a 4	Wool,	11 a 12½
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		
4-4 Brown Sheetings,		7½ cents.	
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10,		18 "	

REMARKS.—Flour 7 to 7½. But little or no change in the prices of produce.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon, hog round, plenty at 8 cts. Corn 76 to 80. No Fayetteville Flour in market. Lard 9 to 10. Lumber—Flooring Boards 11 00 to 14 50. Timber—prime mill 8 00 to 9 00, ordinary 6 00 to 7 50, inferior 5 25 to 5 50. Turpentine—Yellow Dip 1 80 to 1 85, Virgin 1 85 to 1 90. Tar 1 25. Spirits Turpentine 23½.

New York.—Cotton and grain markets dull, with a downward tendency.

Charleston, Aug. 30.—Cotton in fair demand; sales of 600 bales at full prices, extremes ranging from 11½ to 12 13-16.

At Columbia, cotton 10½ to 12½.

Medical Notice.

DR. THOS. C. HALL respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity that he has taken the Office adjoining Dr. Mallett's, at the South East corner of "Eccles's Bridge," and is ready to attend to the duties of his profession.

Fayetteville, Sept. 2, 1850. 35-tf

Notice.

Taylor & Underwood

HAVE REMOVED to the store formerly occupied by G. & H. McMillan, on Green street. They are now receiving a complete

Stock of Goods,

direct from New York, embracing a great variety, suitable for the Fall and Winter trade.

☞ All are invited to call and see before purchasing.

Aug. 31, 1850. 35-2m

NEW GOODS.

OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c. &c., is now come to hand, and is ready for sale. Our stock is large and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

We will barter for any kind of Country Produce.

COOK & TAYLOR.

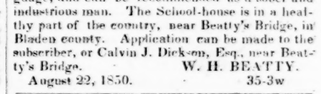
Sept. 2, 1850. 35tf

Cotton Bagging and Rope.

WE have just received a large supply of Bagging and Rope. Our friends will please send in their orders, and they shall be supplied. COOK & TAYLOR.

Sept. 2, 1850. 35tf

New



FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, to which he would call the attention of his friends and the public generally. Among his assortment may be found the latest styles of Gentlemen's Moleskin, Nutria, Silk, Brush, and Coney HATS.

ALSO, a full and complete supply of Gentlemen's, Youth's, Boys', Children's and Infant's Fur, Cloth, Plush, Silk, Velvet, and in fact all kinds that are usually found in this market, of all styles, qualities and prices, which will be sold ☞ *cheap for Cash.* ☜

Also, Mexican, California, Buena Vista and Congress Hats, both Fur and Wool, for Men

WATCHES.

THE Subscriber has just returned from the north with a large stock of **WATCHES, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver-Ware, and MILITARY GOODS**, which he will sell as cheap as they can be purchased in any place north or south, and every thing warranted to be what it is represented.

☞ Particular attention paid to repairing Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry.

EDWIN GLOVER.

Aug 3, 1850. 31-3m

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina for the passage of an act to establish a new County, out of the lower end of Richmond and the upper end of Robeson counties.

Aug. 12, 1850. 32-4w

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$200,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BEACH was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, incorporated by the last Legislature, and already in successful operation, having, in about two months, issued nearly 100 Policies, with applications for a considerable additional number. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, June 1850. 72

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27-tf

Rectified Rye Whiskey.

WE have received, and will keep constantly on hand, a prime article of PURE RYE WHISKEY, from the Distillery of Dr. Francis Williams, of Davie county. We sell this Liquor as we receive it, *pure and unmixed*. Hotel and Bar keepers may depend on getting the pure article at our Warehouse.

J. & T. WADDILL.

March 25, 1850. 12-tf

SPRING GOODS. 1850.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received a large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, among which are:

Superior embroidered and printed Lawns,
Ginghams and Calicoes,
Brocade and figured Silks,
Plain and striped ditto,
Swiss and Jaconet Muslins,
Plain and striped Muslins,
Thread and Bobinet Lace and Edgings,
Lace Capes, some very superior,
Superfine black and other Cloths,
Ditto Cassimeres,
Merino ditto,
French Cashmere Vestings,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Linen Cambric ditto,
Drab-de-ta, French and English,
Linen Drilling,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 10,

With many other articles, all of which being purchased for Cash by the Package, will be offered by wholesale or retail at very low prices.

March 25, 1850. 12tf

100,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76t

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

To Gentlemen of the Bar.

IREDELL'S LAW REPORTS, Vol 10, are now bound, and for sale by the Subscribers. It contains 640 pages, at the reduced price of $3. Vol. 6 Equity will not be completed until after the present Term of the Supreme Court, whose decisions it will contain.

The subscribers are owners of the whole edition of Iredell's Reports after vol. 5 Law and Vol. 3 Equity, which they offer to the Profession at $3 per vol. They have also on hand the earlier volumes of Iredell, forming complete sets of his Reports. And will supply, at short notice, complete sets of the N. C. Reports, 37 vols. (except a volume or two which are out of print,) on the most reasonable terms.

Also, all kinds of Law Books furnished, or procured to order, at reasonable prices.

E. J. HALE & SON.

July 1850.

New Establishment,

For the Manufacture of Tin Ware.

THE Subscriber has commenced the Tin and Sheet Iron Business, one door West of the Cape Fear Bank, where he intends to manufacture Tin Ware of every description, which will be offered for sale at as low prices as any Establishment in the State.

Country Merchants or others wishing to buy to sell again, would do well to give me a call, as I am confident that I can suit them in quality and price. In a few days I will manufacture some Bakers of a new pattern, and superior to any Bakers ever offered in this place. Call and see them.

☞ JOBBING of all kinds, such as making Factory Cans, repairing Factory Drums, also Roofing, Guttering, Mending, &c. &c., faithfully executed with despatch and at moderate prices.

GURDON F. WEBSTER.

Fayetteville, April 30, 1850. 17tf

Old Apple Brandy.

20 BARRELS five year old Apple Brandy. For sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.

May 27, 1850. 21-tf

Corn, Peas, and Hay.

THE Subscriber has on hand and is constantly receiving, on consignment, a supply of the above articles, which may be purchased at the lowest market prices at the Office of the Henrietta Steamboat Company.

R. M. ORRELL.

April 8, 1850. 14tf

Valuable Water Saw & Grist Mill and Plantation for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my Barnard Creek Plantation, on which is a No. 1 Saw and Grist Mill. Said Plantation is 6 miles below Wilmington, N. C., on the East side of Cape Fear River. The Mill is but 2 years old, and was built by one of the best Mill-wrights in this State. Hotchkiss wheels are used to drive both Saw and Grist. The Mill frame is placed on brick walls 50 feet long and 10 feet high from sheets; and the dam cannot be excelled for strength, as the base is 40 feet and the top sufficiently wide to admit wagons and carts to pass and repass. It is high enough to hold a 10 foot head of water. 2300 acres of Land is in the tract, and some 800 of which is tip top Corn and Potatoe land, which lies immediately on the mill pond, and will not require any fence only on one side.

I will sell the above Plantation, with all the improvements, on a credit of 1, 2, and 3 years, for notes of good and approved security, bearing interest from date. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, or address him at Wilmington, N. C., and all information respecting the place can be obtained.

ALSO—A VALUABLE PLANTATION, on the West side of Cape Fear River, containing 1100 acres of Land, which is well adapted for making Turpentine, Rice, Corn and Potatoes, and also for cutting either pine or oak wood. This place lies immediately on Town Creek, which creek is navigable at all times in the year. The Rice land can be covered at any time with tide water.

Any person wishing to purchase either place, will do well to examine for themselves, as they will readily see the advantages attending both places.

WILLIAM D. SMITH.

May 4, 1850. 18-tf

Shirt Establishment.

ONE of the most extensive in the United States, No. 179 Baltimore st, where 500 persons are employed, and a stock of 1000 dozen of Shirts always on hand; style and qualities suitable for all parts of the Union. Merchants and others visiting Baltimore are invited to call and examine the largest and best assortment of SHIRTS that has ever been offered in this city, consisting of all sizes and qualities, for Men and Boys, which, for style and workmanship, cannot be surpassed. More than usual effort has been made to render the assortment of SHIRTS, COLLARS, LINEN AND COTTON DRAWERS complete and desirable in every respect.

T. W. BETTON,
179 Baltimore st., near Light.

]12-y]

Spring and Summer Goods.

FOR 1850.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his usual supply of SEASONABLE GOODS for the Spring and Summer Trade, to which he would call the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Among his assortment may be found—Gentlemen's dress Moleskin, Nutria, Silk and Brush HATS, with a large supply of Gentlemen's, Youth's, Boys' and Children's Leghorn, Panama, and Palm-leaf HATS. All of which will be sold

☞ *Cheap for Cash.* ☜

Also, a full supply of Taylor, Mexican, California, and Buena Vista, and in fact all other kinds of HATS and CAPS generally found in this market, and as cheap as the cheapest.

Also, a general assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses, Youths, Boys, Children, and Infants. All of which will be sold on accommodating terms for the ready stuff.

JOHN C. THOMSON,
Market Square.

March 20, 1850. 12tf

CHEAP

Blank Books and Paper.

DAY BOOKS, Ledgers, Journals, &c., full bound in Leather, at 25, 30, and 33 cents per quire.

The same, half bound, at 17, 20, and 25 cents per quire.

Cap and Letter Paper, at from $1 50 to $4 per ream.

Just received by

E. J. HALE.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

YELLOW, Ship, Typhus, and all Fevers—Dysentery, and Diarrhœa. In the commencement, it is of absolute importance, in view of a speedy cure, that a full dose of pills be taken at once, because the humors which produce diseases of this class are always of the most malignant, poisonous quality, and no safety to life exists while any portion remains in the bowels or the blood. Should the first dose not cure, be not alarmed, but reiterate the dose. Should the evacuations be very putrid, of bad odor, unnatural color, &c., besides using four or six pills twice a day, take, also, a teaspoonful of powdered charcoal, in water, every day, while these symptoms continue. Let your diet be light and of easy digestion, arrowroot, rice pudding, Indian meal gruel; also, sheep's head broth, with rice and a piece of cinnamon boiled in it, or calves' head broth. Sheep's head makes the best diet, if it be boiled until the bones are clean. As a rule, the first dose of pills cures when timely used. Sometimes three or four doses may be necessary. There are cases in which it takes weeks to cure; but they do not occur once in a thousand times. In any event, no medicine or plan of treatment is better than that above recommended, or will sooner cure. So soon as the irritating matters are removed, so soon you will be well, and not before. Anodynes and astringents have a deleterious effect: because they occasion the retention of that death principle which alone causes dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera, and all other diseases, according to its excess over the principle of life. But Brandreth's Pills are opposed to this as water is to fire, or as heat is to cold: and when they are taken into a man they go to work to drive this death principle from the body; and all they can they do—but if there be work for fifty doses, one dose must not be expected to do the work of fifty. And this truth should always be kept in mind.

Let not the patients frighten themselves with the idea that they are too weak to bear much purging; but bear in mind that these mildly operating Pills of Dr. Brandreth put not weakness into the frame, but draw weakness out, leaving strength in its place, and give composing sleep at night, and an appetite to relish any food.

☞ This valuable medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Book-store.

April 5, 1850. 14-18w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT an application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the issue of a new Certificate for Four Shares of the Stock of the said Bank, in the name of John Eccles, deceased, in room of one lost

SAMUEL T. HAWLEY, } Executors.
J. W. WRIGHT, }

July 22, 1850. 29-3m

STATE OF N. CAROLINA, DUPLIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1850.

Edmund Parker and wife Nelly, James Outlaw, and William Outlaw, ex. Isaac Outlaw, Guardian of John Outlaw, Sally Outlaw, and Patsy Outlaw, and Isaac Outlaw and Anna Outlaw.

Petition for Partition of Lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Isaac Outlaw, one of the Defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in the town of Kenansville, on the third Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to him, and heard accordingly.

Witness, James H. Jerman, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the third Monday in July, and 75th year of American Independence, A. D. 1850.

J. H. JERMAN, Clerk,
By B. F. GRADY, D. Clk.

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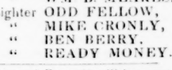
THE PLANTER'S GUIDE,

AND FAMILY BOOK OF MEDICINE; for the instruction and use of Planters, Families, Country People, and all others who may be out of the reach of Physicians, and unable to employ them. By J. H. Simons, M. D.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

MERCHANTS' STEAM BOAT CO.,



Fayetteville and Wilmington.

Steamer ROWAN,
" WM B. MEARES.
Lighter ODD FELLOW,
" MIKE CRONLY,
" BEN BERRY,
" READY MONEY.

THIS Line of Boats is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continues to offer as many facilities to the shipping public as any other line.

Persons patronizing this Line may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with despatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

From the number and construction of their Boats, this Company are perhaps prepared to bring more Goods to the wharf on low water, than any other Company.

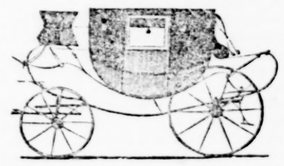
Packages should be marked "Care Merchants' Company, Wilmington," and to such Agents in Fayetteville as Shippers may prefer. All packages not specially marked to an Agent in Fayetteville will be promptly forwarded by the Agent of this Company, at the usual rates.

E. J. LILLY, President.
JOHN WADDILL, Jr.,
Agent at Fayetteville.
JOHN BANKS,
Agent at Wilmington.

Fayetteville, Feb. 19, 1850. 8-tf

N. B. The Agent at Fayetteville guarantees to the Shippers by the Merchants' Line, that but half rates shall be paid on Drayage to Warehouses on the wharf. JOHN WADDILL, Jr.

Carriage Manufactory.



THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment of the late A. C. Simpson, (situated opposite W. McIntyre's Store,) intends carrying on the

Carriage Manufacturing Business

In all its various branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive Establishments in New York and New Jersey, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material the surrounding country affords, and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail, either in material or workmanship, in twelve months from the time of its delivery, he will repair it free of charge.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest and best manner, and at the lowest possible prices.

A. H. WHITFIELD.

Fayetteville, Feb. 11, 1850. 7tf

FOR SALE,

At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
1200 sacks Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt,
9000 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
Osnaburgs and brown Sheetings,

With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1850.

NEW *Spring and Summer Goods.*

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Spring Stock of GOODS, selected in the Philadelphia and New York markets, consisting of a general and well selected assortment of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

Of the latest styles and patterns, of which the following will compose a part:—

Plain and fig'd Berages; Silk Tissues; plain and fig'd black Silks; Foulard Silks and Gro. de Rinedos; Linen Lustres; embroidered and plain Swiss Muslins; Grenadines; English and Scotch Ginghams; plain and fig'd Taritans; Mourning goods of almost every description; plain and printed Jaconets; printed Muslins and Lawns; French, English and American Prints.

—ALSO—

Gentlemen's wear: Vestings, Cassimeres, Cloths, fancy and plain Linens and Drills; Cashmerets and Drab-de-tes; a general assortment of Ready-made Clothing; Kid Gloves; white and col'd Lace Capes; standing Collars and French worked Capes; Swiss and Jackonet Edgings and Insertings; embroidered white and col'd Lace Muslin Curtains; a large stock of Straw Goods; Artificial Flowers; hem-stitched and embroidered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Cravats, black and colored Silk embroidered; plain, embroidered and col'd bor'd Canton Crape Shawls, very fine goods; Ribbons; Sun Shades, Parasols and Umbrellas; Panama, Moleskin and Leghorn Hats; drab and black medium brim Beaver Hats; all kinds of Youths' and Children's Hats; an extensive assortment of Shoes and Boots, of the best make. Also, Hardware, Cutlery, China and Glassware; an assortment of Family Groceries; Saddles, Bridles, &c.

I would say to purchasers, to call and examine for themselves; they shall have the worth of their money.

WM. S. LATTA.

April 16, 1850. 15tf

NEW GOODS.

WE are receiving our Stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a general and well selected assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

(of the latest styles and patterns,)

Hardware and Cutlery; Bonnets, Hats and Caps; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes; Glass and Crockery Ware; Groceries, &c. &c.

All of which we offer at very moderate prices for Cash, or to good customers on time. Please call and examine our Stock.

W. & J. T. ANDRES.

Little's Mills, Richmond Co., } 14tf
April 8, 1850. }

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY,

ON Tuesday last, my negro girl ROSANNA, a very bright mulatto, about 17 years of age, five feet four or five inches high, has long smooth black hair, one upper tooth out in front, and is considerably stooped in the shoulders. She started for Fayetteville, where her two sisters, formerly the property of John Kelly, live. The sisters are said to have been set free by Mr. Kelly. Rosanna passed herself off on the road under the different names of Miss McNeill and Miss Stewart.

I will give the above reward of One Hundred Dollars for her delivery to me at this place, or Seventy Five Dollars if confined in any Jail in North Carolina, so that I get her again.

WM. McCALL.

Mars' Bluff, S. C., June 19. 1tf

LIME.

130 CASKS, in excellect order and of superior quality. Just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THIS well known House (formerly owned by Dr. S. C. Bruce,) is still kept open by the subscriber. Having been liberally patronized, and believing that the travel through Carthage will continue to increase, no pains or expense will be spared to make all necessary and suitable arrangements for the comfort of those who may give him a call. In a short time the House will be considerably enlarged; and several new Rooms will also be fitted up for the accommodation of those who may wish to spend a portion of the sickly season in this healthy and pleasant village.

Instead of holding out such *very encouraging inducements*, the subscriber would just say to all concerned, call and see for yourselves, and if you are not pleased with the treatment you receive, you can pass by next time.

ROBT. McNABB.

Carthage, N. C., May 4, 1850. 18-tf

Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS large and splendid building has now been in successful operation since May 1849. The bedding and furniture of all kinds is all new, and the rooms convenient and pleasant.

The table is always furnished with the best the market affords, aided by a fine vegetable garden.

Boarders, lodgers, and travellers, will find desirable accommodations and attentive servants.—No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Families can be provided with large, airy, front double rooms, conveniently and handsomely furnished.

An experience of 20 years will enable the lessee, she hopes, to give general satisfaction.

ANN BROWN.

June 1, 1850. 28tf

REMOVAL.

THE Cross Creek Manufacturing Company have removed their Store to the South side of Person street, three doors below the Market Square, where they will keep constantly on hand cotton yarn—both warp and filling, carpet warp, seine twine, wrapping twine, stocking yarn, and cotton batts. They are thankful to their customers, and hope they will continue their favors.

C. BENBOW,
Pres't C. C. Manuf. Co.

7th month, 15th, 1850. 28-tf

Hall, Sackett & Co.,

(OF ROME.)

WOULD call the attention of the public to their large and splendid stock of

GOODS,

Containing almost every article used by the people of this section of country, and consists in the DRY GOODS line, in part, of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Drab d'Ete, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, brown, col'd and plain Linens, Muslins and Lawns, English and American Calicoes, cotton, silk, and linen Hdkfs, Hosiery, Gloves, Cambricks, Laces, Edgings, Artificials, wreaths, bouquets, &c. a large assortment, Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets, latest styles, Boots, Shoes and Suppers, in every variety, Panama, Leghorn, Palm Leaf, Fur and Wool Hats, Bridles, Martingales, Saddles, Saddle Bags, Head Stalls, Reins, Collars, Hames, wagon, buggy and riding Whips, Trunks, &c. &c.

In the HARDWARE line, we have an endless variety, consisting in part of Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, and cutlery of all kinds, Broad Axes, Chopping Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Hoes, Saws, Screws, Hinges, Augurs, Files, Locks of all kinds, Guns, Pistols, Planes and Plane Irons, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Trace, Halter and Log Chains, Castings for Plough, No. 10, 11, 50 and 60, Ploughs, Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters, Fixtures for Chain Pumps complete, &c. &c.

In the GROCERY line, we have Alum and Sack Salt, brown, clarified and crushed Sugars, of all qualities, Rio and Java Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, &c.

Iron, Steel, wrought and cut Nails, heavy and slight Pot Ware, a large assortment, Tin Ware of Ward's manufacture, and at his prices.

A general assortment of Crockery,
Drugs and Medicines,
Blacksmith's and Cooper's Tools,
Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, by the bale, at manufacturers prices.

In fact, our Stock is the largest and most complete ever offered on the East side of the Cape Fear, which we offer to punctual customers on reasonable terms. We would request all wishing to purchase, to give us a call and examine our stock, as we are determined to sell low.

Country Merchants are particularly requested to give our stock an examination, as we are satisfied no house in the County can furnish a more general assortment to select from.

HALL, SACKETT & CO., of Rome,
Cumberland County.

April 1850. 17-tf

To Pensioners.—The undersigned will attend to receiving and forwarding Pension Claims, as heretofore. BEVERLY ROSE.

Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

Store opposite Bank of Cape Fear.

I HAVE recently received from New York and Philadelphia, my FALL SUPPLY of

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, HOLLOW-WARE, CROCKERY, &c.

Which I would like to sell for Cash, or exchange for Produce.

DANIEL JOHNSON.

Nov. 12, 1849. 92tf

TIN WARE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD will carry on the Tinning Business, as heretofore, at the Old Stand, where he will promptly and faithfully execute all work in his line.

Jobbing of all kinds done with despatch.

F. T. WARD, Ag't.

March 17, 1849. 61tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

Sheetings and Yarns.

25 bales Sheetings.
30 " Yarns. For sale at Factory prices by

COOK & TAYLOR

May 27, 1850. 21-tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to

J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.

May 10, 1849. 67-tf

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY,

(FIRE AND MARINE,)

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to GURDON DEMING, Agent of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan. 19, 1850. 3tf

NEW GOODS.

Our Fall & Winter Stock of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

Has now come to hand and is ready for sale. Our stock is large, and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

We will barter for any kind of Country Produce.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Oct. 30, 1849. 91tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

OSNABURGS, SHEETINGS, and YARN, a constant supply, for sale at Factory prices. Apply to

B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

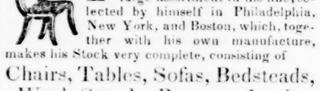
Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1850. 103-1yp



Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

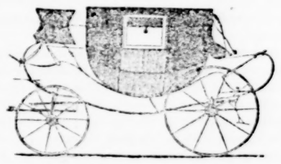
THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf



A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell low for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, Jan. 14, 1850.

New Fall Goods.

THE undersigned have on hand, and are daily receiving, their ***Fall Stock of Goods,*** as follows:—

10 HHDS. SUGAR,
75 bags Coffee,
40 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs Nails,
1000 sacks Salt,
500 bushels Alum do.,
50 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
5 tons Swedes Iron,
Cast Steel,
1 case Indigo,
Bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs,
1 bale Burlaps,
20 coils Rope,
200 kegs Rifle Powder,
100 do. Blasting do.,
30 bales Cotton Yarns,
15 do. 4-4 Sheetings.

For Millers.

French Burr Stones,
Esopas do. for Corn,
Bolting Cloths,
1 screw for hoisting the Rock.

For Manufacturers.

Roller Cloth,
Roller Skins,
Lace Leather,
Picker String Leather,
Pickers,
Shuttles, Danforth & Co.,
Russia Isinglass,
French Glue,
Emery,
2 sets Card Clothing, 30 inches,
1 do. do. do. 24 do.
30 boxes Tin Plate,
Wire,
Tinned and Block Rivets,
Tinned Bucket Ears,
Braziers' Copper,
Galvanized Sheet Iron,
Russia do. do.
English do. do.
Block Tin,
Zinc, Bar Lead.

For Soap makers.

1 cask Pot Ashes.

For Blacksmiths.

6 Bellows, 28, 30, 32 inches,
6 steel faced Anvils,
6 Vises,
Steel-faced Hammers,
Screw Plates,
Borax.

☞ All of which will be sold low for Cash, or to punctual customers, or exchanged for country produce.

Cash paid for old Copper.

HALL & HALL.

Sept. 19, 1849. 85-y

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE. June 27, 1850.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Books of Subscription to the capital stock of this Bank will be kept open at the Bank until the 1st day of September next, on which day the books will be closed. By order of the Board,

WM. G. BROADFOOT, Cash'r.

27-2m

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend to the collection of arrears of Pension and remit as directed. Will also furnish Printed Blanks free of charge to such as desire them.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, August 19, 1850. 33-4w

DONALDSON ACADEMY.

THE Exercises in this Institution will be resumed on the 1st day of October next.

TERMS—*Payable quarterly in advance.*

For Tuition and Contingencies, $6 25, 8 25, and 10 25, according to the advancement of the Student.

For Board with the Principal, $7 per month, including washing, fuel and lights.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Principal.

Aug. 20, 1850. 33-6w

NEW GOODS.

H. BRANSON & SON

ARE receiving their Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of a general assortment of Staple

DRY GOODS,

50 bags Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
5 hhds. Porto Rico and N. O. Sugar,
20 bbls. Refined Sugar,
5 boxes double-refined Loaf Sugar,
10 bbls. Crushed and Granulated ditto,
15 dozen Water Buckets,
1 " brass bound ditto,
20 cases Fur and Silk Hats,
3 " Wood ditto,
2 " Rough and Ready ditto,
10 cases coarse Brogan Shoes, some very heavy, 11 to 14,
10 ditto lined and bound,
3 ditto Women's sewed and pegged Bootees,
10 dozen Ladies' fine Shoes,
100 sides Sole Leather,
125 lbs. Shoe Thread,
50 pieces Bagging, 44 to 47 inches, some very heavy,
55 coils hemp, jute, cotton and Manilla Rope,
1 hhds. prime Molasses,
400 sacks Salt,
1000 bushels Alum Salt,
150 kegs Nails, assorted,
75 dozen Knives and Forks, some very superior,
100 " Pocket Knives of all qualities,
10 sets Blacksmiths' Tools, complete,
200 pr. Trace and Breast Chains,
3 tons Swedes, English, and American Iron, all sizes.

—ALSO—

A complete assortment of stock and knob Locks; Latches; Hinges; Screws; hand and shoe Hammers; Collins', Simmons', Bradley's, Root's, Hunt's and Stewart's cast steel Axes; long and short handle Shovels; Spades and manure Forks; long and short handle Fry Pans, wool and cotton Cards; Gimlets; Augurs; mill, cross-cut and hand-saw Files; Hooks and Hinges; Sad Irons; Drawing Knives; Curry Combs, and a great variety of other articles in the Hardware line.

—ALSO—

Large and small Pots, Ovens, Spiders, Skillets, Fire Dogs and Tea Kettles; Porcelain Kettles for preserving; Saddles, Bridles, Trunks, Collars, Whips, &c. &c., and 1000 other articles too tedious to mention.

These Goods were bought for CASH only, and will be sold VERY LOW. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ On the 1st September we shall move to our New Store, 4 doors West of Mr. James Kyle's, North side Hay street, at present occupied by Messrs. Taylor & Underwood.

August 17, 1850. 33tf

IN QUART BOTTLES.

For the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, viz: Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and pain of the Bones and Joints, stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic symptoms, Seminal or Lumbago, and diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Acrities or Dropsy, exposure or imprudence in life; also, chronic constitutional disorders, &c.

THIS Medicine has acquired a very extended and established reputation wherever it has been used, based entirely on its own merits, which its superior efficacy has alone sustained. The unfortunate victim of hereditary disease, with swollen glands, contracted sinews, and bones half carious, has been restored to health and vigor. The scrofulous patient, covered with ulcers, loathsome to himself and his attendants, has been made whole. Hundreds of persons, who had groaned hopelessly for years under cutaneous and glandular disorders, chronic rheumatism, and many other complaints springing from a derangement of the secretive organs and the circulation, have been raised as it were from the rack of disease, and now, with regenerated constitutions, gladly testify to the efficacy of this inestimable preparation.

"TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION."

The attention of the reader is called to the following astonishing cure, effected by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla:

This is to certify that I have a colored woman who has been afflicted for the last five years with Scrofula, and all the remedies I used had no effect in arresting the progress of the complaint; on the contrary, she constantly grew worse; and after expending between $50 and $60 with physicians, besides using other popular remedies without success, till the disease had eaten away the cartilage of her nose, made its appearance on various parts of her body, and had finally commenced its ravages in the roof of her mouth.

In this dreadful situation, with the prospect of death staring her in the face, I stated her case to Dr. Disosway, the agent for Sands' Sarsaparilla in Newbern, N. C., by whom I was advised to use that article; and to my surprise and that of my neighbors, to whom her case was known, after using four and a half bottles she was restored to perfect health, and that in the space of three weeks, and was able to work in two weeks from the time she commenced taking it.

In witness of the truth of this statement, I have hereunto affixed my name, this 19th day of September 1847.

JOSEPH McCUTTER, J. P.

Mouth of Neuse River, Craven Co., N. C.

SORE THROAT.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Mrs. Bevan, who had been afflicted several years with Scrofulous Ulcers, Dyspepsia, &c., and recently an affection of the throat and chest:

Baileysburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1845.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands: Before I commenced using your Sarsaparilla, my sufferings were almost past expression; my throat was completely ulcerated, I had a dreadful cough, and there were frequently wks together that I could not speak above a whisper; and besides, the inflammation from my throat extended to my head, so that my hearing was very much impaired. After taking the Sarsaparilla a short time, my health improved, and my throat is now well; I am as free from cough and tightness of the chest as ever I was, and can hear quite distinctly. My throat has been well about three months, the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of your Sarsaparilla. Your friend. LOUISA R. BEVAN.

The following testimonial to the value of the Sarsaparilla, is from the Rev. Luther Wright, aged 76 years, Congregational Minister, residing at Woburn:

Woburn, Mass., March 30, 1846.

Messrs. Sands: Gentlemen—From what I have experienced, and from the information I have recently received from a number of persons of high respectability who have used your Sarsaparilla, I have not the least doubt but that it is the most valuable medicine, and that the numerous certificates you have received of its efficacy are fully sustained by experience, and although its reputation and utility are very extensive, and stand in no need of my